D—FEMALE HELP.

ELLANEOUS.

— SEVERAL GOOD LADY
me to copy addresses at home. $2
s in own handwriting. A 2c, Tribune

YOUNG LADY IN FRUIT AND
low salary. Address D 93, Trib

YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER
iller with stenography and use type
ired. Address C 96, Tribune office.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY
ost type and work on newspaper.
., fourth floor.

BOOKKEEPER; LADY; STATE
and salary desired. Answer in own
above, or for further information ad
ne office.

AN INVALID LADY WHO
ed wants a companion who is
enerally useful; take charge of boy
attend to plain sewing. Reference
Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY
vasser for a permanent position. Ca
Apply at Room 5, 93 North Clark-st.

A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN
nery store. Address W. M. SHUEY

5 YOUNG LADIES TO ENGAGE
ion Telegraph Company. Send ten
our lines and take situations paying
$50 per month. 88 La Salle-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRA
type-writer who is a good penman
Answer in own handwriting, stating
D 58, Tribune office.

COPYING DONE AT HOME
Must write a good hand. Address

— LADIES IMMEDIATELY
k; $5 to $12 weekly; city or coun
k Emporium, 345 and 347 Wabash-av.

SALESLADY FOR NOTION
k English and German. 230 State-st.

SALESLADY IN STORE. W
. No others need apply. Salary
West Indiana-st.

USEHOLD GOODS.

UNION FURNITURE CO.,

and 406 W. Madison-st.

ons, during the last two weeks, have
r stock immensely, but we have yet on
ortment of desirable goods which we
to offer at low rates during the next

inspect our goods and learn our prices
secure great bargains, and parties who
will be fairly dealt with at prices not
dicated sixty days hence.

to let.

storage, with separate rooms. Open
erchandise.

F. H. WALKER & CO.,

and 406 West Madison-st.

LE—AN EMPIRE FOLDING-BED,
st 261 Adams-st.

LE—FURNITURE OF A 7-ROOM
most desirable location—house is to
as purchasers of furniture going out
ovements, and everything in best con
, an exceptionable chance to get a
home cheap for cash. Address H 15,

—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX
complete for housekeeping; gas, bath,
rent to responsible tenant. 76 and
abash-av., new building, top flat.

—A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE,
ne, nearly new at a great sacrifice. For
quire of GODFREY SCHMIDT, 1

LE—CHEAP—2 SECOND-HAND 30-
with water-fronts; 1 double-oven cook
counting-house; 1 fire-place heater, cal
LEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

LE—THE FURNITURE OF 7 ROOMS
siness part of the city. Parties leaving
heap. JOHN CULLIN, 236 West Twelfth.

LE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF
flat, complete for housekeeping. Apply
State-st., first flat.

LE—FURNITURE OF 14 ROOMS AT
or furnished house to rent. Address

—THE FURNITURE OF A SIX-
in choice locality on North Side. A
Granger-st.

LE—ON RENT — NEWLY FUR-
room flat on Wabash-av., near Jackson
time if desired. D 46, Tribune office.

URE AND LEASE OF HOUSE
ent of house and barn, 385 per month
at $7; net rent of house, $68; furniture
y new and first-class; house 7 story
rick, in perfect repair, with all mod
ern; lot 24 feet deep; location on South
north of Twelfth-st. B 55, Tribune.

LE—FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW,
om flat, part or whole; monthly install
ered; a bargain. 1057 North Clark-st.

LE—TWO HOTEL RANGES, NEAR
cheap. 236 Halsted-st.

LE—A SPUN-SILK PARLOR SUIT,
ed with embossed plush; $35 takes it
cheap. 135 Centre-av.

HOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE
anything necessary for housekeeping.
Call Monday morning at 211 W. Madison.

A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED
furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., both new
which I will sell cheap for cash or on pay
CHARITY, 153 and 155 West Monroe-st.
rehouse.

PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR SECOND-
furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.; must have
ELDER, 564 State-st.; drop postal.

STERS, 146 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,
ering this week a six-quart fire-proof lu
ets, worth $3 each; also 2-quart nursery
worth $1; on decorated dinner sets
beat in prices; examine our large assor
inced. [illegible]

RS FOR OVER 10,000 DIFFERENT
one-fourth of our stock is better than
ed stocks of our competitors. The C.
ove Repair Co., 125 and 127 W. Randolph.

RD—FOR CASH, 6 TO 12 MODERN
ing chairs, extension dining-table and
oking range with high water tank; all
in make and condition, or do not answer.
n, Tribune office.

RD—WILL PAY CASH FOR FUR-
re for 5 rooms, suitable for light house
st be well made and cheap. Address
state price. F 12, Tribune office.

ALL SHOULD SEE OUR VERY

Low prices
Previous to alterations,
Prices reduced
From 15 to 35 per cent.
Parlor and
Chamber suits,
Wardrobes, Bookcases,
Chiffoniers, Sideboards,
Stoves, Mirrors,
Carpets—Body Brussell,
Tapestry velvets,
Oilcloths and Mats,
THE WEST END FURNITURE
AND CARPET HOUSE,
288 and 290 West Madison-st.
F. COGSWELL.
N. B.—Open evenings.
be sure you get the right number.

AST-OFF CLOTHING.

ANK,
128 SOUTH STATE-ST.
50 per cent more for good suits or
than any other dealer ever pays. Send
by mail promptly attended to. Estab
1865.

SOUTH STATE-ST., BY E. HERSCHEL
ney! A No. 1 price for good ladies' and gen
coat-of clothing; wanted, also, gentlemen
coats and 500 pairs pants, for any kind
goods; don't sell your goods until you
me; I will pay more than any other dealer
considering my above name and number.
by mail will be promptly attended to.

S AND GENTLEMEN—GIVE YOU
ion to this advertisement. Highest price
cast-off clothing and overcoats. Postal
ard we deal square. Send goods by mail
a postal-card to L. STEINBERG, No. 5

L. STARR, OF 366½ STATE-ST.
pay the highest cash price for ladies' and
off clothing, having a big demand for
eady sales; highest price paid for boots
oes, and sealskin jackets; also furs.
Don't sell your goods until you have
ers by mail promptly attended to. Letters
ended by Mrs. Starr.
ember the above number,
366½ STATE-ST.

NER, 340 STATE-ST., PAYS THE
est prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off
overcoats a specialty. Call and be sure
orders by mail given prompts attention.

NAL EDDY PAYS HIGHEST PRICE
ast-off clothing, by sending postal to
just try me.

ACCEPTED!

THE

ding Millinery Establishment

OF THE NORTHWEST,

THE

BEE-HIVE,

epts the proposition of SEA & CO., made in yesterday's issue—viz.:

"That each of the firms named make affidavit of the actual amount dollars and cents taken in cash over their Millinery Counters for any given time,"

d suggests as the proper period, "The three nths just passed—*i. e.*, from and including rch 21 to and including June 21, 1884."

We propose that a committee of three, con-ing of

ssrs. EDSON G. KEITH, A. S. GAGE & D. B. FISK

heads of the three largest Millinery Job-g Houses in this city be appointed for the ose of arranging all further details, and to en the necessary proofs shall be furnished or before Saturday, June 28, at noon. The mittee shall be authorized to publish the in the Chicago daily papers, each firm con-ting a pro rata share of the expense of ad-ing the result.

We suggest further that any firm dealing in inery Goods who desire to enter into the ar-gement suggested by Sea & Co. and accept-by ourselves, shall report their willingness to to either of the above-named gentlemen before Wednesday next at noon.

We accept the proposition irrespective of the stions made by us; perfectly satisfied to e by any plan or arrangement suggested by & Co. and the owner of the Coutant Store, If a gentleman of honor, must be willing to ish the statement as suggested by Sea & Co., e he was the first who claimed publicly to AHEAD of all.

We accept the proposition, though but one that of Sea & Co., be willing to publish sales.

We also agree, if satisfactory to others, to pub-the names and amounts of purchases of inery Goods made during the last three ths, thus giving the public an idea of the age profit made by the various houses.

We are also willing to add Millinery Goods sold credit or limiting the test to cash sales only.

We are also willing to add or leave off any par-lar branch of Millinery Goods, in fact we ac-t any FAIR or UNFAIR PROPOSITION UN-DITIONALLY, and are ready to furnish affi-vits from our Cashier, Bookkeeper, Account-t as well as of the firm, and will cheerfully mit our Books of Accounts to the committee e mentioned or any other committee agreed

RGENTHAL, RAULAND & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

BEE-HIVE,

174 & 176 State-st.

SELECT MODES.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

ACKNOWLEDGED

AUTHORITY

IN

NTLEMEN'S DRESS,

Ladies' Riding Habits and Overgarments,

ND SERVANTS' STYLISH LlivERY.

aroe-st., corner of Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FOR RENT.

e third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 57 Dearborn-st., also 60x100, now occupied by "The News"; will divide to suit tenants.

340 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwell-

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest
Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied
all modern conveniences, hot and cold water,
and passenger elevators, steam laundry, and
ve hardwood mantels and sideboards, double
ned floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

ply to

JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,

Rooms 3 to 8, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and
th office, fronting on improved street
l canal, with railroad facilities, for
nt at reasonable rates for lumber, coal,
manufacturing purposes. Apply be-
een 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dear-
n-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

RUPTURE CURED.

L. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was
ppened when I called to see you. For ten months
had infinitary belt failed to hold my rupture.
was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-
Thanks to your superior skill and Hemtentive
, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was,
having worn a truss for more than a year, and
ering in and out of wagons weights of 300
or more. My age is 50 years. L. S. HODGE,
Residence 548 West Jackson-st.

H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and
ory, 59 State-st., Chicago.

Interest on City Bonds.

Comptroller's Office, Chicago, June 21, 1884.
st of Chicago Interest, due July 1, 1884, will be
at the City Treasurer's Office if presented prior
5th inst.
bonds not so presented will be paid in New York
at the American Exchange National Bank as
THEODORE T. GURNEY,
City Comptroller.

LLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—
ty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no
ning. Retain shape and finish through
of wear in any climate. Illustrated
Plates of new styles and prices. By
pplication. BARNES & CO.,
80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Underwear,
Hosiery,
Neckwear,
Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.

LARGEST STOCKS IN AMERICA.
PRICES GUARANTEED TO BE THE LOWEST.

WILSON BROS.,
118 & 115 State-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Oil Tanks Fired by Lightning.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 21.—[Special.]—Tank No. 1,423 of the National Transit Company, located at Colegrove, Pa., containing 34,609 barrels of oil, was struck and fired by lightning this afternoon. Tank No. 1,407, with a like capacity, is close by and in great danger. Colegrove is a city of iron tanks. Millions of barrels of oil are stored there. Should the fire spread to the other tanks one of the greatest conflagrations the world has ever seen would be the result. A force of several hundred men is throwing up earthworks in the vicinity. It is thought the fire can be confined to the burning tank.

Lightning this afternoon also struck a wooden tank containing 1,600 barrels of oil at Indian Creek belonging to the Tidewater Pipe Company. The fire soon spread to two adjoining tanks of like capacity. The three tanks are now burning. Tank No. 670, of the National Transit Company, containing 24,000 barrels of oil, is in great danger. The pump station was saved through the exertions of the employés.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22.—During a thunderstorm yesterday lightning struck the National Transit tank No. 1,423, located at Colegrove, and the tank and contents were destroyed. It contained 35,000 barrels of oil, for which a general average assessment will be made, probably not exceeding one barrel per thousand. Tank No. 1,407, adjoining the burning tank, was in great danger, but was saved by the exertions of Superintendent Hyland and his men.

In Chicago.

During the storm yesterday afternoon lightning struck Bishop & Fox's lumber barn, Thirty-seventh and Ullman streets, setting fire to the building, which was burned to the ground. The horses and harness were safely removed. The flames extended to the two-story frame building adjoining, owned by the same firm. The first floor was occupied as the company's office, Michael Deter, a teamster in the employ of the firm, occupying the second story, which was completely destroyed, Deter losing all his furniture. The office portion of the building was only scorched. The entire damage was about $1,000.

Lightning struck the brick cottage at Laurel and Thirty-eighth streets, owned and occupied as a residence by William Wilson. The bolt entered the roof on the north side, passed through, coming out on the south side. The only damage was the hole torn in the roof.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 68 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a small blaze in the two-story frame building in the rear of No. 86 West Division street, caused by spontaneous combustion in a pile of rags. Damage less than $100.

At Belleville, Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the frame addition to the works of the Rentchler Drill Company used as a storeroom and paint-shop and it was totally destroyed, together with its contents. The fire spread to the brick office of the company adjoining, and the interior was burned out and the roof badly damaged. In the warehouse was a large lot of finished grain-drills and stock of various kinds. The loss is $8,000. There was $5,000 insurance on stock, equally divided between the American Central of St. Louis and the Fire Association of England. The building was uninsured. The cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion in the paint-shop.

At Beaver Falls, Pa.—Loss, $20,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—A dispatch from Beaver Falls, Pa., says the large block opposit the opera-house was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000. The fire started in the basement of the general store of Nichols, Edwards & Co., and quickly spread to the adjoining buildings of D. T. Benham, Wolf Shafer, John C. Reeves, L. B. Chitsay, and Taylor's millinery establishment, entirely consuming all. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

One Life Lost and Heavy Loss Sustained at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning the shirt and collar factory of Melton Bros. & Co., St. Helen street, was destroyed by fire. The building was a mere shell and rapidly consumed. The walls fell outward, killing a man named Belmore and seriously injuring one named Lowe, who was trying to save his effects from an adjoining house. The stock and building were insured for $90,000.

Fire in a Cincinnati Paper Warehouse.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—A fire in the paper warehouse of Chatfield & Woods, No. 25 West Fourth street, starting in the cellar, burned the stock stored in the cellar, and caused the first floor to give way and dump its contents into the cellar, but was prevented from extending further. The loss, almost wholly on stock, is $40,000; the insurance, $100,000. It is not known how the fire started.

At Port Arthur—A Traveling Man Burned to Death.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 21.—[Special.]—The Queen's Hotel was burned this morning. William McPherson, a commercial traveler, of Winnipeg, perished in the flames. The hotel was valued at $15,000 and the contents at $18,000; insurance, $13,000. McPherson had $4,000 in cash and checks on his person.

A Large Mill Destroyed.

LEMARS, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Burns, Treat & Co.'s mill, capacity 250 barrels and ten car-loads of feed daily, was entirely destroyed by fire at midnight. The flour in the warehouse was saved. Insurance in Mutual Mill Company's, $35,000; loss above insurance, $50,000.

At Benezett, Pa.—Loss, $40,000.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 21.—Fire at Benezett, Elk County, twenty-nine miles east of Dubois, Pa., destroyed eleven buildings, principally dwellings. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a lamp. Loss, $40,000.

THE OSCODA LABOR TROUBLES.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 22.—Company C, Michigan State troops, of this city, received orders this evening to take a special train at 8 o'clock tonight for Oscoda, the scene of the labor disturbance. Reports from Oscoda are to the effect that all is quiet there, but trouble is apprehended tomorrow.

FATAL FIGHT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 22.—[Special.]—A terrible fight occurred here this morning between two desperadoes named "Ratty Sam," alias Sam Williams, and Charley Jackson, in which the latter received four fatal knife wounds. Williams was arrested.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS.

A Quiet Sunday Passed at the Home of the Republican Nominee.

Mr. Blaine Working on His Letter of Acceptance—North Carolina Republicans.

Ex-Gov. Plaisted Cornered—John Kelly's Attitude—Senator McDonald's Springfield Visit.

THE REPUBLICAN HOSTS.

THE CANDIDATE'S HOME.

A QUIET SUNDAY IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 22.—[Special.]—Saturday afternoon Mr. Blaine, Mr. Elkins, and Mrs. Elkins took a carriage and drove out to Hammond's Grove, so called, five miles from Augusta. It is one of the most exquisit spots to be found in Maine, and is situated at the head of Cobbossee Lake, a charming sheet of water some nine miles in length. The trees are tall, symmetrical pines, and the ground is strewn with pine cones. For this reason, perhaps, just now it is a favorit resort of Mr. Blaine's, and he visits there often. The party remained at the grove several hours, and enjoyed a lunch beneath its shade. Mr. and Mrs. Elkins were much taken with its attractions. At 7 o'clock they drove back to the city.

BLAINE AND ELKINS.

This was the third visit of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins to the place in a week. The two gentlemen are fast friends. They have been almost constantly together since the latter's arrival, conversing together a large portion of the time. Indeed, so wrapt in each other have they been that the ladies have felt almost neglected. Yesterday afternoon the gentlemen occupied chairs together on a slightly raised platform located beneath a cluster of maples at the rear of the stable on the grounds of the Blaine mansion. When seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent Mr. Elkins was bareheaded and Mr. Blaine wore nothing but a thin cloth cap. They were evidently conversing about the campaign and deeply engaged in formulating plans for the coming contest.

TAKING HIS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Blaine is a great pedestrian, and is often seen walking about his grounds and promenading the avenues of Augusta. Oftentimes he takes a stroll to a hill some eighty rods back of his residence, where the water-works which supply the city with water are located. Frequently Gail Hamilton accompanies him on these walks. He is always polite to every one, and invariably returns the greeting of an acquaintance, whether he wears overalls or broadcloth.

AT CHURCH.

Mr. Blaine and family, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Elkins, attended church yesterday at the South Congregationalist. The visitors occupied one of the Blaine pews. The pastor—the Rev. Arthur F. Skeele—is a young man, and has been connected with the parish but a few months, having been called from East Bloomfield, N. Y., in March. He preached a very able sermon, but it had no special significance.

GOING TO A COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Mr. Blaine has signified his intention to attend the Bates College commencement, which occurs at Lewiston, Me., next Thursday. He will be the guest of the college, but a citizens' committee has already made arrangements to give him a public reception in the city-hall. It will be a rousing welcome. Arrangements will be made, if possible, for a public levee or reception, and an endeavor will be made to have him remain in Lewiston over Thursday night.

THE SECRETARIES.

Thomas H. Sherman, Mr. Blaine's private secretary, arrived Friday night, accompanied by his wife and little boy. His arrival liberated Mr. Walker Blaine, who has been hard at work attending to his father's rush of correspondence, and Saturday night he departed for Washington. He will return again, however, in the course of several weeks.

Mr. Sherman will immediately organize a corps of stenographers, and business will be commenced in downright earnest.

NOTES.

Mr. Blaine will continue to work on his book when opportunity offers.

Mr. Samuel Fessenden the member of the Committee of Notification from Connecticut, remained in the city after the departure of the committee Saturday afternoon and took tea with the Blaines that night and lunch yesterday.

The Hon. Stephen B. Elkins and wife left the city for their home in New York this evening.

A mammoth pine cone, fourteen inches in length, has been received by the President of the Maine Blaine Club in this city from the San Francisco Blaine Club and forwarded to Mr. Blaine himself.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—A gentleman who has just returned from Maine says that Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, which has not been completed, but has been blocked out, will be one of the most interesting State papers in the history of American politics. It will outline the policy of Mr. Blaine's Administration, and it will set forth, in a clear and masterly way, his views as to commercial and foreign policy, and will commend the candidate to the business interests, to all who have the good of the country at heart, and to every man who is proud of the American name.

"No one," said this gentleman, "after reading the letter of acceptance, will feel that Mr. Blaine need be given the advice of the British foreign office to one of its principal Ministers—'put a little more starch in your shirt-collar.'" It will be a letter which will be in the fullest and broadest sense American.

Gen. Logan's letter will probably be much briefer, and it possibly may be confined to the limits of merely formal acceptance. It is possible, however, that Gen. Logan may decide to also treat of some of the main questions of the day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REPUBLICANS CAN CARRY THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The District-Attorney of North Carolina, who is here in conference with Republican leaders, says that for $15,000 North Carolina could be carried for the Republican Electoral ticket. That $15,000 is only needed to pay the ordinary expenses of a campaign. The coalition movement last year only lacked 411 votes of carrying the State, and York, Congressman-at-large, was elected on that ticket. York has now been nominated as the candidate for Governor by the same coalition, with a Republican for Lieutenant-Governor. The coalition would have carried the State last year but for the fact that there was a straightout Republican bolt similar to that led by Dezendorf in Virginia. These Republican straightouts, however, were Blaine men, and they are expected now to cordially support the ticket. The coalition program is not to have the Republicans nominate a State ticket, but to indorse this coalition ticket. The coalition elements are all as enthusiastic and united as they were last year, with better hopes of success. The Bourbons are more divided and alarmed, and the coalition will be aided by the disaffected Republicans of last year. So that the District-Attorney thinks that there is very much more reasonable hope of carrying North Carolina for the Republican ticket, for instance, than for carrying New York.

THE MILWAUKEE MEETING.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" REPORT PRAISED—THE GOOD RESULTS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The report of last night's Blaine and Logan meeting published in this morning's TRIBUNE, the only full report published in any paper, was received with great satisfaction by all Republicans. Thousands who could not obtain admission to the hall last night read the report today, and the universal belief among far-seeing Republicans is, that the meeting and the report will have a most potent influence in the campaign. A leading Republican said to THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent tonight:

"The fact is, we postponed our ratification meeting too long. If the meeting had been held immediately after the National Convention the spontaneous enthusiasm of the hour would have resulted in an enormous gathering. But many of our party leaders were in favor of some other candidate at Chicago, and when the nominations were made they were disappointed. The great body of the party were heart and soul with Blaine, but those leaders did not catch the inspiration of the hour. They waited till reports of alleged dissatisfaction among German Republicans resulted in a lessening of that enthusiasm and doubts began to creep in in certain quarters. Then the necessity for action was seen. The meeting was held, but I am free to say that some of us had some doubts as to its probable success. But it was a success, and one of the best kind we ever had here. Still it would have failed of its best and most legitimate results had it not been for the report published in THE TRIBUNE. We find that we must look to that paper now for our local political news, and the Republicans of this city and State will owe much of the success they achieve to the generous policy of the paper."

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

HE CORDIALLY SUPPORTS THE TICKET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The bolters who have been endeavoring to draw comfort from the fact that Senator Edmunds did not speak at the ratification meeting are counting without their host. Mr. Edmunds was seriously ill that day and the preceding night, and sent a note to the ratification meeting stating the fact, and expressing his earnest desire that the ticket should be elected, which the Chairman of the meeting unaccountably overlooked. Mr. Edmunds, however, will soon, in a very emphatic way, make his position known, and states very earnestly by his friends that no Republican can hesitate for a moment in giving a cordial support to the Chicago ticket.

MAJ. CALKINS.

A ROUSING RECEPTION AT LAPORTE, IND.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—The Hon. W. H. Calkins, the Republican nominee for Governor, whose home is in Laporte, arrived here from Indianapolis via Chicago on the 7 o'clock express, and was met at the depot by a large number of citizens accompanied by the Republican drum corps and the Laporte band. He was at once escorted to the court-house yard, where an enormous gathering of his old constituents and friends awaited him, who were soon after joined by a large delegation from Michigan City on a special train at 8 o'clock. The Michigan City delegation was accompanied by their local band and a detachment of the Porter Light Artillery, with a cannon, who on their arrival fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Maj. Calkins' nomination. The meeting was presided over by Mr. P. King, who introduced Mr. Calkins by a reference to Blaine and Logan, which was received with cheers.

Mr. Calkins began by thanking his friends and neighbors for their hearty welcome, and assured them that whatever importance there was in his selection as the Republican candidate for Governor it belonged to them, because if it had not been for their loyalty to him he would not now be the chosen leader of the Republican party of the State. He further assured them that a warm place in their hearts was of greater importance to him than the greatest office in the gift of the people. He remarked that he would not open the campaign by a political speech on this occasion, but might be pardoned for a brief reference to one of the important measures which had attracted public notice during the present session of Congress. He briefly explained the provisions of the Morrison horizontal tariff bill, and said:

You will ask me if the tariff needed revision, and if so, why the Lower House was not willing to consider the bill in committee and amend it so that the evils existing in it might be corrected. I answer and say that the bill was based on the theory of a tariff for revenue only; that the 20 per cent horizontal cut was a step looking to the eventual reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis without reference to the effect it would have on the great industries of the country, or the wages paid to the laboring classes. To this view of the case Republicans and Democrats who acted with them were unalterably opposed, and believed that the tariff should be so adjusted that it would produce the requisit revenue for the Government and afford protection to the industries and wage class. The Morrison bill, therefore, could not be amended so as to correct the evils that exist, because it was based upon the wrong theory. Nothing short of an entire new bill would answer the purpose or serve the ends sought to be met.

Mr. Calkins illustrated by referring to the various articles which were involved in the tariff—wool, iron, and other items being the subjects. Mr. Calkins during the course of his remarks referred to the fact that as long as we were one of the members of the family of nations, and our schedule of wages was higher than any other, it was our duty to close the gap by our tariff law between the schedule we pay and that paid by other nations. Illustrating his remarks on this subject he referred to the cheap labor of the Chinese; that years of brutality had inured them to coarse and meagre diet which enabled them to live cheaply and work for a lower price than our own laboring people could live on; that more people in this country had nothing to sell but their day's labor than any other class, and that it was our duty to pass such laws as would afford an ample market for as many days' work as possible and at the greatest price obtainable; that the result of free trade would inevitably lead to an open market for labor and throw the doors wide open to European labor. We would then have cheap food and cheap products, but at the same time we will have beggared our own wage class and deprived them of the means of earning sufficient money to buy the food and clothes thus cheapened. He closed his remarks by saying that so long as he was in public life he should legislate for Americans and not in the interest of British capital.

He then referred to our candidates, Blaine and Logan. He said that already the enemies of Blaine were sharpening their shafts of calumny and spreading vile caricatures full of misrepresentations and obloquy, "but," he said, "the people will tattoo him by writing on one arm patriotism, on the other protection, on each leg liberty and union, on his breast the Monroe doctrine, and with his feet firmly planted on the rock of the Constitution they will entwine his brow with the laurel wreath of victory." He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Logan, and said that with such a ticket the Republicans could not fail. Mr. Calkins may well feel proud of the ovation given him at his home. Many of the Democrats of this county will vote for him. He will start back to Washington tomorrow. The conference on the Naval bill awaits his return, and he will hurry back to attend to it. It is Mr. Calkins' purpose to finish this session of Congress and resign his place and enter the canvass in this State to win.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

In the Indiana Republican State Convention, Thursday, after Maj. William H. Calkins had been nominated for Governor, he was called upon the platform, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the nomination which you have conferred upon me. It were honor enough to be selected to head the Republican ticket of Indiana and occupy the place which has been occupied by Henry S. Lane, Oliver P. Morton, Conrad Baker, Thomas M. Brown, Benjamin Harrison, and your present Governor, Albert G. Porter. If there were nothing in the position which I occupy today except the selection by you, I would feel it an honor which is inexpressible. But, gentlemen of the convention, as these gallant leaders in times past have led you on to victory, and you have so devotedly followed their standard and flag, so in the future I propose to take up the banner and ask you to follow again in the wake to victory in November. [Applause.]

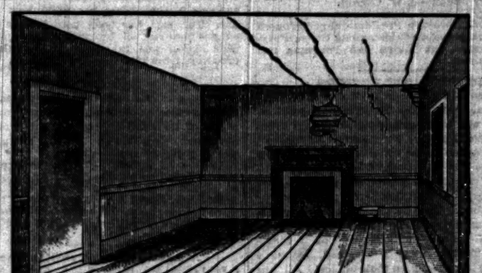
While I see before me the gallant men who helped to place in nomination these men I have spoken of, and find their heads now silvered with gray, I say to you, brave men of the past and the present, you have so sown and taught that the young men of the State are here today to reënforce your decimated ranks. I congratulate the young men of the party here assembled. In your veins now runs high the hope of success. You have come upon the stage of action at the most fortunate period in the history of the civilized world, and with such young men as Indiana has in her borders behind me I appreciate the sentence that "in the lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

Faithful Sketches of the House and Room in the Pennsylvania Village Where the Great Leader Was Born.

The town in which James G. Blaine was born is one of the oldest and quaintest settlements in Pennsylvania. It is known as Brownesville, and is located in Fayette County, on the banks of the Monongahela River, some fifty miles above the City of Pittsburg. It was famous in the days of the stage-coach as the head of Western navigation, the old National road across the Allegheny Mountains passing through it and affording a place for freight transfer from the road wagons to steamboats which would ply down the Monongahela to Pittsburg, connecting there with the big Ohio and Mississippi River steamers. Now the town is a quiet but beautiful village, situated at the head of a valley unsurpassed for its natural resources and made famous by its coke, coal and whisky interests.

The house in which James G. Blaine was born is just now a point of great interest. It is visited daily by hundreds of persons. A faithful picture of it is given herewith. Having the appearance of two buildings, it is really one, being connected by a covered alleyway between them. It was built by the Gillespies, a noted Washington County family into which Mr. Blaine's father married. The house, although over eighty years old, is still occupied by tenants. The plastering is falling off in many places, and the whole place is much out of repair. Within its walls the candidate for President of the United States spent ten or twelve years of his boyhood, then moving into a neighboring house. At one time Mr. Blaine's father was a ferryman on the Monongahela, the ferry being located immediately opposit the old Gillespie house shown in the picture.



Another view is that of the chamber of the house in which Mr. Blaine was born. It has old-style wall-paper, which has been on the walls for years. On a visit to the homestead six years ago Mr. Blaine spent several hours in this room alone.

[Applause.] We are fighting a common enemy, and the party that for twenty-four years has lived on its own mistakes. [Applause.] I need not recapitulate the bright past of the Republican party. It is a well-written page in the history of the last twenty-four years. To write the history of some of Indiana's men would be to write a history which for centuries has no equal. But in the Democratic history there is one series of blunders. Clinging and hugging to their bosom the shackles of the slave they slew millions to perpetuate slavery in this Republic. After the shackles had been broken by the Republican party, and four millions of human beings stood in the broad sunlight of freedom, they camped on our battlefield and declared they had done it themselves. [Applause.] After they had combined with another party to assault the credit of the Nation, and after, amidst the combined onslaughts of all these common enemies, we placed the credit of the Nation beyond the most favored nation of the earth, so that every dollar of our currency had the ring and gleam of coin, they again camped in our old camp, and declared they did it themselves. [Laughter and applause.] But why recount the mistakes that are familiar to all? I may say, my friends, to you, that if the Democratic party has lived to thrive on its mistakes, the Republican party has kept its face square to the front, and today it turns its face upon the living issues, and proposes to be in the future as it has been in the past, the party of the people. [Applause.]

In your own Legislature, that not long ago adjourned, you felt the blighting effects of Democratic supremacy. I will not stop to discuss the almost criminal acts of that Legislature. I may call your attention to a few of the most pronounced mistakes or crimes which they committed: Pretending to be the friend of the soldiers' orphans, they laid their blighting hands upon the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of our State. Pretending to believe in the people and in the idea of the Government which we have instituted, they undertook, for party purposes, to coerce your Executive into actions which did not meet with his approval. Pretending to believe in the Constitution of your State, they trampled it under their feet and passed, over the protest of the people of the State, the Metropolitan Police bill for one or two cities. But, finally, when they adjourned, they found upon the record they had made the fatal blunders which have been following them like phantoms for the last thirty years, and I predict that that ghost will not up again soon in this State.

Turning to Congress—with a majority in the Lower House—with promises to the people of reform—pretending to be the friend of the industries of the country—they undertook to pass through Congress measures which would have crippled if not destroyed almost all the industries of the Nation. Pretending to be the friend of the wage class, they undertook to reduce them to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. Pretending to be the friend of the farmer of the United States, they made gunboats and refused to arm them with cannon. Pretending to stand by the honor of the country and the agricultural classes of the Republic, they shook themselves as with a dreadful paralysis at the nance of Bismarck and of other countries, and refused to protect the hog and cattle products of the farm and field. Pretending to be the soldiers' friend, they allowed to lie upon their tables all the Pension bills for the relief of the weary crutch, and the empty sleeve, and the widow's weeds, and looked only to the promoting of Fits John Porter, whom Abraham Lincoln said was a traitor [applause]; and with this record they turned their hands to the country and say: "Turn the Republican rascals out."

This is not the time to detain you in the business of the convention, but before I conclude I must refer to the gallant men who head your National ticket. I know them both well. It has been my pleasure in the past to somewhat associate with both, and today the people of this country may felicitate themselves upon the fact that their delegates at Chicago expressed the wish of the Republican party. [Applause.] James G. Blaine, of Maine [applause], the prince of parliamentarians and the leader of leaders. The Plumed Knight, as he was dubbed by Ingersoll, stands preëminently as the man of all others who is dear to the Republican heart. I know our Democratic friends have already begun with their calumnies. Already you have seen the vile caricatures. But let me give you a tattoo that the Republican party should give to James G. Blaine. They will write on one of his arms, "Love of country." They will write upon the other, "Patriotism." They will write upon each of his legs, "Glory and honor to his country." They will place his feet on the Constitution and they will entwine his brow with a laurel-wreath with victory surmounting it, and in November the tattoo will be complete. [Applause.] Brave Jack Logan, the typical American soldier, the man of all others in this Nation who succeeded in spite of West Point! I recall him now, when the battle was raging, when the lines trembled, with his sword gleaming in the air behind the serried ranks, asking the brave volunteers to stand today for their country and their flag. I see him today, the brave volunteer soldier, leading his corps on to victory; the soldier who never knew defeat. [Applause.] With such leaders the Republican party cannot fail. The election of that ticket means aggression. It means that hereafter effete monarchies must keep their hands off of this continent. [Applause.] It means that wherever an American citizen is he shall be protected. [Applause.] It means that the shotgun gentlemen of the South must go into other business. [Applause.] It means that the colored people shall be restored to all their rights. [Applause.] It means a free and fair election and honest count. [Applause.] I thank you for this generous compliment that you have paid me, and the attention you have given me, and in the coming contest the work that I shall perform for the party to which you and I belong shall be measured alone by my physical capacity. [Applause.]

AT WASHINGTON.

THE CHANCES IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—The effect of the Republican nominations at Chicago is already seen in Virginia. The Democrats in their nominations for Congress are disposed to ignore the strict Bourbons and where possible to induce Readjusters to run. They have also abandoned their purpose of calling an extra session of the Legislature. A prominent Virginian says: "The nomination of Mr. Blaine has thrown the Republican party of the State into a solid phalanx against Bourbonism, and thus the possibility of securing enough votes from the Republicans to pass a law taking the election machinery out of the hands of the Republican party is gone. Should the Legislature be convened there is no chance of passing over the Governor's veto the election laws of the last session, and this would be the only cause for an extra session. Not only do the Liberal Republican members of the Senate refuse to sign the call for an extra session, but the Straightout Republicans also decline. There will, therefore, be a fair election this fall in Virginia, and the State is almost sure to go Republican. Some claim a majority of 20,000 for Blaine. Campaign clubs are forming in many parts of the State, and the pine cone as an emblem has been adopted."

CUBA.

The dispatch from Cuba as to Blaine's reported policy is based upon a remark attributed to ex-Collector Wycker, of Key West, Fla., recently published in the Baltimore *American*. Wycker asserted that he believed it to be Blaine's policy to ultimately secure Cuba. Mr. Wycker has recently been removed from his position at Key West on account of some complications in connection with the escape of Aguera. It is very probable that Mr. Blaine never made the statement which

Curtis to inaugurate some great reform, but so far he has only proven a great disappointment. He lays great stress upon civil-service reform, at the same time he is as mute as a mouse upon other far greater evils which are threatening our Government.

If he would circulate a little outside his narrow den, and come to Nebraska, for instance, he would soon learn that the people are far more interested in having the rates of transportation reduced so that they can realize a fair compensation for their labor than they are in all this talk of civil-service reform. To reform our civil service is, no doubt, quite necessary, but a real reformer will attack the greater evils first. Curtis stock is not now, nor never was, at par in Nebraska, and never will be unless he ceases riding hobbies and goes to work in earnest in the interests of the people.

CHAS. D. MARR.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

EX-GOV. PLAISTED

THE AUTHOR OF AN ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—With reference to the report recently circulated upon the authority of ex-Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, to the effect that Mr. Blaine was the author of a certain anti-Catholic campaign document used in Maine several years ago, a gentleman here who was on terms of familiarity with Mr. Plaisted while he was in Congress gives a view quite different. He says that Mr. Plaisted was not overmodest about claiming credit for his own elevation to Congress, and he spoke frequently in a boastful manner about the devices he used to gain his end. They discussed the circular in question and Plaisted explained the necessity for it, gleefully claiming its authorship and parading his adroitness in bringing it out; in fact, claiming all the credit for it, and going so far as to say that the State Committee, of which Mr. Blaine was then Chairman, objected to it as making too much of a religious test. The Democratic candidate against Mr. Plaisted at that time was a Catholic, living in Aroostook County, a section largely inhabited by French Catholics from Canada, and Plaisted thought it necessary to offset his losses in that section by exciting an anti-Catholic feeling in other parts of the district. Plaisted, being now a Democrat in good standing, of course finds it convenient to shift the responsibility for the objectionable circular upon somebody else. The gentleman who makes this statement, it may be added, does not vouch for Plaisted's authorship of that circular on Plaisted's authority, for other Plaisted statements of similar purport proved to be wholly groundless, but he thinks it fair to array Plaisted against Plaisted and let those who know Plaisted best reach the natural conclusion that he lied in both instances.

SENATOR M'DONALD.

HIS ILLINOIS VISIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The visit of ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald to this city has caused much gossip. It was ostensibly made as the visit of Mrs. McDonald to old acquaintances here, but it is certain that while Mrs. McDonald was attending to this friendly office her lord was looking sharply after his political fences. What transpired during his conference with ex-Gov. Palmer is a secret; but the prevailing belief is that McDonald does not consider himself by any means an impossible nominee. The tendency of his plans is alleged to be foreshadowed in the leaning of the Democratic talk since his departure. It is now said that if Cleveland's followers cannot control the New York delegation the nomination would hardly go to Cleveland's New York competitor, and in that case McDonald would stand a good chance provided he could control both Indiana and Illinois. It is said here such a contingency will undoubtedly control the action of these two States.

When McDonald reached Springfield he stated that he intended to leave for Indianapolis the next morning; but he remained over till Saturday morning, and most of the time was devoted to political conferences. At the serenade given him at the Leland House he remarked that he had fought a hundred battles for the Democratic party and never one against it. This remark has been criticised here as probably intended for a thrust at ex-Gov. Palmer, who has fought many a battle against the Democracy. There is talk that the Palmers look on it in the same light.

The impression made by McDonald's visit, however, is, upon the whole, very favorable, and has enlisted the active Democratic politicians of the State Capital in his behalf. The Democratic organ here, referring to the visit, says McDonald has won the personal admiration of hosts of Illinois Democrats who have heretofore only admired him from a distance, and adds that he will undoubtedly be on the National ticket, either in the first or second place.

JOHN KELLY.

HE HAS HIS KNIFE OUT FOR ANY EASTERN CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—The Baltimore *Sun* has the following: "Information came here today from New York which is considered of a reliable character by some of the best-posted Democrats, and which puts an entirely different phase on the political situation. According to the statement which is made, the friends of Cleveland did not dare to move for an indorsement of his candidacy at Saratoga because of the certainty of absolute and ignominious defeat. Kelly, it is represented, is not placated in the least by the tremendous concessions made to him, but is as determined as ever to knife Cleveland, and will resist to the last any attempt to present him as the choice of New York. The same authority states that outside of Kelly it has been found impossible to reconcile certain influential Democratic elements which are hostile to Cleveland; that the victory supposed to have been won by Cleveland was mere shadow and not substance. Should future events confirm this view it adds much to the embarrassment and complications of the Democratic situation. With Tilden and Cleveland eliminated there is no man in New York to whom the Democrats can look. The candidacy of Flower would be so absurd and ridiculous as to invite overwhelming defeat. The impression is strong that John Kelly does not want any New York man, but will throw all his influence in favor of some one or the other of the Western candidates. He has ever so much more chance to pursue the even tenor of his way if an outside candidate is selected, and so he can rule in New York City, it is believed to be a matter of complete indifference to him who is President. No matter who is nominated by the Democrats, Kelly will play into the hands of the Republicans if he can make a better bargain with them. Prominent Democratic Senators said today the situation may assume such a shape as to impel the convention to lay the nomination at the feet of Mr. Tilden. Influential Democrats from various parts of the country who were here in consultation agreed with this view, and expressed the opinion that circumstances might occur under which Mr. Tilden would yield to the pressure and feel constrained to accept the nomination."

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN.

HE IS STILL WILD ON THE SUBJECT OF PROHIBITION.

"I will neither work nor vote for Blaine," said ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, yesterday. "It is not that I object to Blaine so much as to the platform upon which he stands. I regard it as devoid of principles and made up simply to catch votes, and consequently I could not conscientiously support it or the nominees, who go with it. It seems well-nigh incredible to me that a National Republican Convention should display such tactics, but such is the case. It constructs a platform, in which there is a bid for the Land-League vote, a bid for the wool vote and the anti-Chinese fellows, and, while it touches on all these purely sectional issues, it ignores totally the only real vital issue of the day and the great moral sentiment of the country. We only asked an expression in favor of allowing the people to speak upon the question of prohibition, yet the convention is afraid to do this for fear of antagonizing the German vote. I can tell them now that the great bulk of the German vote—all that they are going to lose—was against them before the convention met. The liquor vote is naturally Democratic, and very properly so. Their interest lies in that direction. So to catch what it cannot get the Republican party has slapped the prohibition sentiment of the country in the face. The result will show how sadly it has erred. We are going to hold the grandest convention in Pittsburg ever held in this country, and the Electoral ticket we shall nominate will receive 500,000 votes or over. When you remember that only last year 325,000 votes in Ohio were cast for prohibition, you can see the force of my statement. At the same election 98,000 votes were cast for the Scott law, yet the late Ohio Republican State Convention gave the cold shoulder to the 325,000 and patted on the back the 98,000, in that it indorsed the Scott law in its platform. The same course was pursued at the Indiana Republican Convention this week, in spite of the earnest protest of William Cumback and nearly 100 delegates. The Republican leaders will find out their mistake too late. I can see no hope for them now."

KANSAS.

PROGRAM OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 21.—[Special.]—M. V. B. Bennett, editor of the *Kansas Prohibitionist*, returned today from a tour of the State, made to ascertain the prevailing sentiment among the Prohibitionists toward the Republican National ticket, and their probable action in the State campaign this fall. He visited the home of ex-Gov. St. John, and thinks the ex-Governor will not bolt the Republican National ticket, but will support Blaine and Logan, and at the same time organize the Prohibitionists to demand of the next Republican Convention the recognition of prohibition.

In State politics the Prohibitionists will demand of the Republican State Convention a plank indorsing prohibition, and if John A. Martin is nominated on such a platform they will support him, but if not they will bolt and hold a convention and make nominations of their own. In that event Mr. Bennett thinks they will poll fully 50,000 of the 200,000 votes in the State. He believes that the Pittsburg Convention will tender the nomination for President to St. John, and a strong pressure will be brought to bear on him to accept it, but that St. John will hesitate about accepting it.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union are preparing a list of questions to submit to John A. Martin, and if he does not answer them satisfactorily, and is nominated, they will go into politics themselves and attempt to defeat him.

The conservative Republicans are urging the adoption of the Chicago platform by the State Convention, with nothing about prohibition. They regard the elimination of prohibition from the State campaign this fall as necessary to assure Republican success.

ARKANSAS.

PULASKI COUNTY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 21.—[Special.]—The Pulaski County Democratic Convention assembled at the Grand Opera-House today and selected delegates to the State Convention which meets here Wednesday. After a hot contest the Hon. W. L. Terry was elected Chairman. The seven delegates chosen to the State Convention were instructed to cast their votes as follows:

Governor—The Hon. John G. Fletcher, first choice; Gen. S. P. Hughes, second choice.
Secretary of State—E. B. Moore.
State Treasurer—W. E. Woodruff.
Auditor—A. W. Files.
Attorney General—C. B. Moore.
Land Commissioner—Paul Cobb.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. Thompson.
Chancery Judge—D. W. Carroll.
Chancery Clerk—J. W. Calloway.

A lack of interest in Presidential preferences was particularly noticeable among the seventy-one delegates, but Tilden and Thurman had some admirers.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 21.—The *Democrat*, of this city, will tomorrow publish letters from seventy-five leading Democratic editors of Missouri, called forth by a request for their preference for President. The opinions thus expressed probably represent the sentiments of the Democrats of this State better than anything yet published. The compilation of the preferences gives nearly three-fourths in favor of the nomination of Cleveland. Ten want Bayard, while others are scattering in their choice. All but two or three believe Tilden's letter is a positive declination, and that he is out of the race. One editor, however, declares himself for Tilden forever, dead or alive. For Vice-President one-half favor McDonald, while Hoadly, Palmer, Cleveland, Morrison, Slocum, Butler, and Rosecrans are all mentioned favorably.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

EDEN'S CHANCES.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The hottest political contest fought here for years closed today. Thirteen out of twenty-one townships give John R. Eden, of Moultrie, for Congress, sixty-two and J. J. Phillips, of Montgomery, forty-two delegates in the County Convention. Eight more will give Eden a majority, and he is certain to get them. This insures his nomination at Litchfield. Henry, for Representative, defeats Stephenson. The County Convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions meets next Saturday in this city.

MACON COUNTY.

DECATUR, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Macon County Democratic Convention was held this afternoon, with C. A. Ewing Chairman. The delegates to the State Convention are C. A. Ewing, H. C. Kaylor, H. E. Mowry, L. F. Houck, S. P. Nickey, David Patterson, E. Friedman, J. A. Buckingham, J. C. Tucker, J. W. Brown, G. D. Williams, H. W. Waggoner, H. W. Clark, John McClure, B. K. Durfee. The delegation goes uninstructed, but a sentiment is expressed in favor of Cleveland for President and Harrison for Governor. The delegation will also represent the county at the Judicial Convention. They are directed to vote for Snively for Supreme Court Clerk and Jones for Appellate Clerk. The Congressional delegation is not instructed. Those mentioned for Congress are E. A. Stevenson, of Bloomington; T. T. Holton, of Lincoln; and Mr. Fuller, of Clinton. Resolutions were adopted opposing sumptuary laws, denouncing the alleged election fraud of 1876 and the leasing of convict labor.

AT HENNEPIN.

HENNEPIN, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Cleveland and McDonald are without doubt the preference in the Democratic primaries today, while Harrison stands well for Governor. Twenty-five delegates were elected in different townships to serve in the County Convention, which meets Saturday.

BOONE COUNTY.

BELVIDERE, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention met today. Delegates to Peoria, Ezra May and George W. Murch. There were no instructions whatever.

PIATT COUNTY.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention met here today and selected a delegation to the State Convention as follows: John Beck, Joseph E. Bodman, W. B. Caldwell, J. H. Wood, Alex. Cox, T. A. Dunn, William Mosgrove, Daniel Reid, with instructions to vote for Carter Harrison for Governor. The delegates to the Representative Convention were instructed for John S. Attes, of Monticello. There were no instructions to the Congressional Convention, nor for President. George A. Stadler, of Bement, was nominated for Circuit Clerk.

KNOX COUNTY.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Knox County Democratic Convention was held in this city today. The following were elected delegates to the State Convention at Peoria: S. W. May, R. B. Smead, John Junk, A. G. Charles, S. Givens, J. W. Hunter, L. J. Dawdy, John Sloan, David Greenleaf, Charles W. Butts, Charles Kelley, and Herbert Judd. These delegates were instructed by a light vote to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of Carter Harrison for Governor. As to the rest of the State ticket the delegates have as yet no choice. They express a preference for Cleveland for President and McDonald for Vice-President, but were not bound by the convention to support them. The mention of the two named by the Hon. F. A. Willoughby in a speech to the convention elicited loud applause. Delegates to the Congressional Convention were also elected, but were not instructed to vote for Worthington, though favoring him, and though a resolution commending him and his course was unanimously adopted. The sentiment of the convention shows the Knox County Democrats are unanimous also to return F. A. Willoughby to the State Legislature.

DE WITT COUNTY.

CLINTON, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Today the Democratic party of De Witt County held their primary conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention, which will be held in this city next Saturday.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

MORRIS, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention for Grundy County today selected as delegates to Peoria S. T. Clover, L. F. Beach, M. C. Strassberger, Thomas Owens, Henry Page, and C. M. Pierce. All are sent without any instruction, but their preferences are for Cleveland and McDonald. The Congressional delegates are for Patrick Haley and the Senatorial for Andrew Welch, although uninstructed.

PIATT COUNTY.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention of Piatt County, held here yesterday, appointed as delegates to the State Convention at Peoria John Beck, J. E. Bodman Jr., W. B. Caldwell, Dr. J. H. Wood, Alexander Cox, William Mosgrove, Daniel Reed, and T. H. Dunn. They were instructed only for Carter H. Harrison for Governor, but are understood to favor Cleveland and McDonald for President and Vice-President, respectively, but will readily yield to any available candidates. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed for John Ater, of Willow Branch, for Representative and George A. Stodler, of Bement, for Circuit Clerk.

AT PAXTON.

PAXTON, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Patton Township met at the courthouse this afternoon and elected delegates to the County Convention to be held at Gibson Thursday, June 26. The party is making an effort this year, although the Republican party has a majority of from 500 to 800 in the county.

WATCH AND WAIT.

NOTHING ELSE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

Sunday and politics do not usually recognize each other, the manipulator of votes being willing during a hot campaign to disregard the Sabbath in performing his duty to the party. Yesterday, however, there was a quiet day in politics. The gamblers were all wondering what would come next, anticipating a raid, of course, and Mike McDonald was still defiant. So far as he was concerned the raids might go on forever, but another leading gambler said he thought the difficulty would be patched up during the week, and that the houses would be allowed to open up again. Joe Mackin was as loud as ever in his threats to down the Mayor, and all agreed that the grand test would come off at Peoria. If Harrison is not nominated for Governor or selected as delegate-at-large his Democratic enemies will feel satisfied that his political career is at an end. The kickers in the First District will do all they can for him, but acknowledge that they do not expect to secure seats in the State Convention. The fight between the Finance Committee and the National Sub-Committee has not been settled up yet, although Harrison's friends are trying to heal the breach, and Lyman Trumbull is the favorit in the race for the position of delegate-at-large.

FINANCIAL.

The Litchfield Embarrassment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—Additional information regarding the embarrassment of D. L. Wing & Co., the Litchfield, Ill., millers, is that Wing's drafts on Downing were drawn through the Laclede and Boatman's Banks, of this city, the officers of which say they are secured. The indebtedness of the concern, as near as can now be ascertained, is L. L. Wing about $25,000; Downing's acceptances about $100,000; bonded indebtedness on the mill, $225,000. The assets, outside the mill property, cannot be ascertained. The chief question seems to be whether Downing can protect his acceptances, and this is what Wing has gone East to find out. The mill has been leased for a year to parties here and will be continued in operation. This action was taken to prevent the small creditors from attaching the property.

Never More Prosperous.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 21.—The managers of the Howe Scale Company, in refutation of the report of their failure, say their business was never more prosperous. All bills against them will be paid upon presentation.

NEW YORK, June 21.—With reference to the reported failure of the Howe Scale Company, of Rutland, the representative of Edward Beck & Co., No. 69 Wall street, states that Edward S. Rapsello was appointed Receiver of the scale company yesterday at the suit of that firm.

A Savings Bank to Resume.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says: The Savings Bank will resume business Monday next. This is the bank that failed on account of the suspension of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, who were large stockholders in the concern.

VETERANS AND MILITIA.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army at Minneapolis—A Peculiar Reunion—National Guard Inspection.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The National Grand Encampment G. A. R., which assembles in this city July 23, from present indications will be the largest and most imposing gathering of old soldiers since the historic review of the conquering hosts at the National Capital at the close of the Rebellion. It is now estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 ex-soldiers will be present. It is believed that Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other high officers will head the procession. The program at the fair-grounds will embrace camp-fires by States, concerts by leading bands, fireworks by the Flambeau Club of Topeka, Kas., dress-parades, fancy drills, etc. The various railroads leading to Lake Minnetonka, the Falls of Minnehaha, and to the extensive grain-fields of Dakota, and the various boats on the lakes, will undoubtedly give cheap excursions. At the close of the sessions of the grand encampment a banquet will be given to the representatives from the various States, who number about 1,000.

ERIE, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The coming 1st of July will witness a peculiar reunion of twelve soldiers at Niagara Falls. Twenty years ago twelve inmates of the United States Hospital at York, Pa., made a compact to meet in twenty years from that time at Niagara Falls. All, with two exceptions, were wounded men, under treatment for wounds received in action.

MAUSTON, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The annual encampment for drill and instruction was begun upon the fairgrounds Monday, June 16, and will close Saturday night. Today is the important one, Gov. Rusk and his staff being here for the purpose of inspecting and reviewing the troops. Everything has passed off in fine shape, and Mauston feels proud of the event.

THE FREE METHODISTS.

Scenes at the Camp-Meeting Near Wayne, Ill.

WAYNE, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The annual camp-meeting at Laughlin's Grove, near this place, is now in progress. This is the home of Free Methodism in Illinois. Near here the first church was established. The dictum went forth that the teaching of Christ was simplicity, and that His people should be as nearly like Him in their life as possible; hence simplicity in worship, and studied plainness in apparel.

The power of the spirit is made manifest to them. With mind and nerves drawn to too severe a tension by excitement it is a frequent sight to see a worshiper in the worship tent fall to the ground, and, shouting in wild excitement, "Glory! glory to the Most High!" writhe in apparent agony, sometimes in unconsciousness. The example is contagious, and soon several others will be in a similar state of spiritual ecstasy. There are fifty-three of these tents arranged in a double circle, with a great meeting tent at the entrance. The meetings are under the supervision of the Fox River District of the Illinois Conference of the Free Methodist Church, but are really a joint affair between this district and the Rock River District. The Rev. M. V. Clute, Chairman of the Fox River District, presides this year. Prominent among attendants is Bishop B. T. Roberts, of New York. The worshipers camping on the ground consist of in the neighborhood of 600 persons. Six meetings are held daily, commencing at 5:30 a. m. and ending at midnight. The meeting closes Tuesday night. To restrain the ungodly, who are wont to frequent the place in large numbers, Sheriff Carlisle and a large corps of Deputies are in constant attendance.

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—The steamer Montana, which left here at 8 o'clock last evening with 500 tons of assorted freight for Kansas City and other Missouri River points, struck the Wabash Railroad bridge at St. Charles about 11 o'clock this morning and sunk. She will probably be a total loss. The boat was owned by Capt. Buesen, of Alton, Ill., Capt. E. A. Phillips, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Emma S. Jenkins, of St. Louis. She was valued at $22,000, and insured for $15,000. Her freight-list and charges were also insured. Part of her cargo can be removed.

CHOCTAWS HUNTING HORSE-THIEVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 22.—[Special.]—Private advices from the Indian Territory say the Choctaw militia are still hunting down the band of horse-thieves, and numerous arrests are made daily. The enormity of the depredations committed by this organized band of cattle and horse thieves and the extensiveness of their number have aroused the Choctaws, and it is thought that the outlaws will be shot at once. Those already brought in number twenty-one.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

How the Union Pacific Evaded the Requirements of the Sinking Fund.

Provisions of the Dingley Shipping Bill—The Mysterious Nicaragua Appropriation.

Naval Officers Amazed at Recent Disclosures—Ker on the War-Path—The Appropriation Bills.

UNION PACIFIC.

HOW THE ROAD EVADED ITS OBLIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Interior will send to Congress tomorrow a full statement as to the financial condition of the Union Pacific Road. One of the schedules will not fail to attract attention. It shows that the road under its late management instead of meeting the requirements of the sinking fund invested some $44,000,000 in the stocks and bonds of other companies. This was a part of its policy in annexing branch roads. The Union Pacific seems to have pledged itself to assume all the obligations of these branches, irrespective of the value of these obligations. A large percentage of these obligations consist of what would perhaps be called "cats and dogs." This will be more apparent from the subjoined list. Many of these securities are believed to be worthless:

Statement No. 8—Union Pacific Railway Company. Statement of stocks and bonds of other companies owned by the company March 31, 1884 (showing cost to Company):

Name of company.	*Stocks.*	*Bonds.*
O., Niobrara & Black Hills...	$ 90,621	$ 781,600
Omaha & Republican Valley.	312,623	1,633,300
Marysville & Blue Valley....	24,174	115,200
Echo & Park City...........	185,283	432,000
Utah & Northern...........	675,450	3,329,000
Colorado Central...........	3,689,100	3,880,098
Colorado Cen. of Wyoming..	75,465	......
Lawrence & Emporia.........	31,161	......
Salina & Southwestern.......	41,030	......
St. Joe Bridge-Building Co...	21,000	784,000
Central Branch, U. P........	1,876,000	......
Atchison, Col. & Pacific......	2,251	457,000
Kansas Central..............	472,703	1,073,400
Utah & Nevada..............	287,058	......
Manhattan, Alma & B........	44,790	305,100
Nevada Central.............	190,350	150,000
Denver, South Park & P	3,994,570	1,489,000
Wasatch & Jordan Valley....	......	8,915
Manhattan & Blue Valley....	44,341	......
St. Joseph & Western.......	307,240	......
St. Joe & Pacific, 1st mort....	......	1,274,219
Kansas & Nebraska..........	......	1,085,514
Hastings & Grand Island.....	......	42,989
Utah Central................	692,071	......
Utah Southern Extension....	......	757,394
St. Louis, Coun. Bluffs & Om.	......	19,500
Den., West. & Pacific........	7,625	245,899
Loveland Pass M. & R. R. T.	1,200	72,000
Salt Lake & Western........	117,200	864,000
Gray's Peak, Sn. Riv. & Lead.	500	......
Colorado Western...........	500	......
Leav., Topeka & Southw'n...	55,590	......
Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific..	323,400	808,000
Oregon Short Line..........	605	......
Salt Lake & W. R. R. of Nev..	60,000	......
Clyde City, Cloud Co., Kas...	......	350
McPh'son City, McP. Co., Kas.	......	1,400
Nat. Min. & Ind. Ass. of Colo.	......	10,000
Kansas Cent. Elevator Co....	14,670	......
Nevada Improvement Co....	15,000	......
Union Depot, Kansas City...	1,000	......
St. Joseph Union Depot Co..	1,000	......
Kansas Carbon Company.....	26,272	......
Topeka Iron Company.......	32,500	......
Bakerville & Lead. T. R. Co..	8,000	......
National Land Company......	10,117	......
St. Louis & Miss. Val. Tr. Co.	100,000	......
Union Elevator Co., Omaha..	76,500	......
Lenora Township, Norton Co.	......	9,000
Solomon T'nship, Norton Co.	......	6,000
Kansas & East'n R. R. C. Co..	7,925	......
Coun. Bluffs Street R. R. Co..	20,750	1,000
Union Coal Company........	138,500	......
North Loup Prec. Val. Co....	......	3,600
	$13,966,204	$19,630,389
Bonds and stocks held by the Trustees under the consolidated mortgage—		
June. City & Ft. K. R. R. Co.	7,200	670,000
Golden, Boul. & C. R. R. Co..	5,000	60,000
Salomon Railroad............	5,000	575,000
Denver & Boul. Valley Ry...	4,250	548,000
Lawrence & Emporia Ry.....	....	465,000
Salina & Southwest'n Ry. Co.	....	540,000
National Land Company.....	35,750	....
	$14,023,404	$22,788,389

RECAPITULATION.

Stocks................................	$14,023,404
Bonds................................	22,788,389
	$36,811,793
Investments payable to the company in stocks and bonds:	
Denver, Western & Pacific................	$ 228,350
Wyoming, Montana & Pacific R. R........	91,055
Omaha & Republican Valley R. R.........	591,050
Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific R. R........	295,510
Georgetown, Breckenridge & Leadville..	404,301
Salina & Northwestern R. R.............	10,174
Manhattan & Blue Valley R. R...........	125,048
Laramie, N. Park & Pac R. R. and T. Co.	63,743
Denver, S. Park & Pacific R. R...........	2,788,256
Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills...........	190,867
Oregon Short Line R. R..................	1,682,013
Montana Railway........................	251,715
N. Park & Gold River Valley R. R. and Tl.	15
Junction City & Ft. Kearney R. R........	46,972
	$43,680,851
Less credit:	
Salt Lake & Western R. R.... .....$63,910	
Utah & Northern Railway......... 36,794—	$100,705
	$43,580,146
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs......	52,639
Bozeman Coal Co. stock..................	48,000
Denver & Middle Park R. R..............	6,683
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co......	173,810
Colorado lands...........................	3,805
Soda lands..............................	51,771
Wyoming Coal lands.....................	69,035
Utah Coal lands.........................	1,525
Omaha Belt Railway.....................	35,753
Montana Coal lands.....................	28,200
Union Coal Company & C...............	17,581
	$44,068,952

THE SHIPPING BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The Dingley Shipping bill, as reported by the Conference Committee and passed by the Senate and House Saturday, is composed of thirty sections, the substance of whose provisions is as follows:

It allows an American vessel on a foreign voyage and till she returns home to fill vacancies in officers below Captain by appointment of an alien. It abolishes three months' extra wages, and provides that one month's extra wages only shall be paid in cases of injury in the service of a vessel. Unnecessary and willful prolongation of voyage, willful sending of a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, sale of a vessel in a foreign country, and cruel treatment are prohibited. It increases the amount to be paid by the Government for transportation of seamen in case of long voyages. It prohibits the payments of advance wages to seamen, but provides for allotments of wages to a seaman's relatives. It requires vessels in the foreign trade to carry slop-chests, with supplies of clothing, etc., excluding, however, vessels in trade with the countries and islands of North and Central America from this obligation.

It abolishes Consular fees for services to vessels, and provides for the payment of Consuls from the Treasury for such services. It abolishes the tonnage tax as now imposed, and provides in lieu of the same for a duty of three cents per ton at each entry on vessels trading with any port in North or Central America and the adjacent islands, including the Sandwich Islands; and six cents per ton at each entry on all vessels from any other foreign trade; but it requires the President to suspend the collection of so much of this tax on vessels from any foreign port in North or Central America as may be in excess of the tonnage and lighthouse dues imposed on American vessels by the laws of the country in which such port is situated. As Canada imposes no taxes on American vessels, the bill abolishes the tonnage tax on vessels trading with Canada after July 1.

It abolishes the Marine Hospital tax for seamen in both the coastwise and foreign trade, and provides that the hospital service shall be defrayed from the tonnage tax.

It largely reduces the tonnage tax. It provides that supplies for American vessels in the foreign trade may be imported in bond free of duty.

It provides that the drawbacks, 90 per cent of the dues on imported materials for the construction of vessels on foreign account, on re-exportation shall be allowed where vessels are partly constructed of imported materials in the same manner as when wholly constructed.

It limits the individual liability of a shipowner to the proportion which his interest bears to the whole.

It provides for the engagement of a seaman to serve on a voyage to any part or for a definite time, and exempts vessels making regular and stated trips from paying fees or reshipping seamen, and also authorize the shipment of seamen in a foreign port for a definit time on voyage, and provides that seamen so shipped shall not be required to be reshipped.

It allows the painting on the stern of a vessel of the name of the port of registry or the place in the same district where any of the owners live.

It exempts vessels in trade with Canada and Mexico from the obligation to pay a tax on passengers so long as no tax is exacted on passengers coming from those countries by land carriage. It repeals all compulsory laws that oblige American vessels to carry the mails to or from the United States arbitrarily. Such repeal not to take effect until April 1, 1885.

It gives sailing vessels the same privileges in unloading cargo that are given to steamships. It provides that Shipping Commissioners shall hereafter be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of by Circuit Courts, and shall be subject to regulations prescribed by him. It reduces the fees for inspection of steam vessels from $25 to $10 for the first hundred tons. It allows vessels arriving at a port of entry, laden with bulky articles like salt, etc., to proceed to places within that collection district to unload under certain conditions. The act awaits the President's signature, and is to go into effect July 1.

THE NAVY.

VERY MUCH LIKE A PANIC AMONG THE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Naval officers are amazed that a mousing detective should have come in to disturb their serenity and lay bare the weak spots in their business system. There has been a great deal said about the code of honor which controlled those in the service of the army and navy, and the poor defaulters in civil life have been sneered at by the tufted favorits of Annapolis and West Point. But the lines of the army and navy of late have not fallen in very pleasant places, and the reports of duplication of accounts have been so quickly followed by the disclosures of "standing in" with the contractors that it may be that West Point and Annapolis will not continue to be the sole exponents in the public service of common honesty. No chief of a bureau, it is true, has thus far been found in the navy in connection with these fraudulent vouchers, and it is to be hoped for the honor of the corps that none will be. If, however, the detective's story is true, and there has been a general system of which the few cases discovered are only a part, it is difficult to understand how subordinates could have such control of the department. Some importance is attached to the statement of an avenue merchant, who is reported to have said to a bank President:

"Somebody in epaulets will be hurt before this matter ends, for this fraud has thus far only been prodded on the surface."

THE STAR-ROUTE TRIALS.

KER HUNTING FOR SCALPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The new charges in the star-route matters have brought W. W. Ker again to Washington, and he proposes to make it very interesting for those who have charged him on oath with attempting bribery. In fact, he says, if he shall be as excited tomorrow as he was when he first heard of the charges he does not know what he may do. The Springer committee will probably make further inquiry into this business, and will not stop until the extraordinary story as to the attempt of Attorney-General Brewster to intimidate Judge Wylie is run to the ground. George Bliss is said to be angry and to be of the opinion that the Department of Justice is disposed to make a scapegoat of him, and is said to have letters which will be very embarrassing and disagreeable to the Attorney-General if published. Meanwhile Attorney-General Brewster, with his old-fashioned nankeen trousers, said to be a special importation, and his buff vest and his queer old hat, seems to be conscious only of the fact that he is Attorney-General of the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS.

STATUS OF THE VARIOUS BILLS—ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—All the appropriation bills, with the exception of the Fortification bill, have now been reported to the House, and all have passed the House except the Sundry Civil and the Fortification. Mr. Randall is very confident that there will not be a serious contest of the Sundry Civil bill, although he cannot expect to carry his proposition to practically destroy the coast survey without very determined opposition in the House, and it is believed his proposition has no prospect of adoption by the Senate; nor can Mr. Randall expect that his proposition to make it a misdemeanor for any person receiving moneys in any form from the Government to contribute for political purposes can be passed, or even submitted, without a very animated debate. In fact, it is supposed that he presents this proposition solely for the purpose of causing a political debate. The Fortification bill, if it shall be reported to the House by the whole committee as it has been agreed upon by the sub-committee, cannot fail to cause much debate, as it provides for very liberal appropriations for coast-defense. Mr. Holman, of the sub-committee, is very emphatic in his opposition to this appropriation, but he was outvoted by the Republican members and Gen. Hancock, of Texas. It is not certain, however, in view of the changed political relations since the sub-committee agreed upon this bill, that the whole committee will now adopt it.

Mr. Randall is confident that Congress will be able to adjourn before the convention, and Mr. Allison says that he is in earnest to make the effort. He expects to call up the Legislative bill tomorrow and antagonize it with the Mexican Pension bill, but he is not so certain that an adgournment will be possible by July 3 as Mr. Randall claims to be.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

WHY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ASKED FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—A writer in the *Sunday Herald* claims that the secret of the mysterious Nicaragua appropriation is to be explained as follows:

"As the real causes for the action of the Secretary of State in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal right of way become known there is a very general sentiment of approbation of his course. The reasons for this action, as learned from the best sources of information, are these: It came to the knowledge of the Department of State, through one of the United States representatives in Central America, that two great Powers (reported to be Germany and England) were quietly endeavoring to obtain from Nicaragua a concession for the purpose of either constructing a ship-canal which should connect the two oceans by means of a waterway of such dimensions as would admit the passage of the largest commercial or war vessels, or else the concession would be held and the United States thus prevented from constructing such a work on its own account or by its citizens unless by the consent of the Powers referred to. This information came so directly that there seemed to be no doubt of its accuracy. The State Department, for once awaking to the necessity of immediate action, took such steps as it deemed proper, and asked Congress for a sum of money that could be used to complete the preliminary negotiations. The mysterious part of the matter is the use to which the money asked for is to be put. France, or French subjects working by permission of their Government, have already acquired a vested right to the shortest, and what is generally believed to be the most advantageous, route for a waterway between the two oceans, and it behooves the United States not to be tardy in obtaining the control of the only available way that is left to us. As to whether or not any American company is to be bought out is a part of the matter concerning which the State Department has not yet seen fit to inform Congress; but it is likely the whole affair will be fully developed in the next ten days."

EX-MARSHAL WHEELER.

PROBABLE SCOPE OF THE REPORT REGARDING THE SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer is not prepared to give out the report in the matter of the investigation of the Marshal's office at Springfield, Ill. He says that the report will not be finished before Monday; that he will then cause it to be given out so that it shall be received simultaneously in the principal Western cities; that he will not intrust it to any newspaper. His object seems to be to give the matter a general contemporaneous publication. Meanwhile Mr. Springer refuses absolutely to say anything as to the nature of the document. Others who claim to know something of it say that it will be very sensational; that it will contain developments of a startling character; that it will affect at least a half-dozen persons and be a greater surprise than anything of the kind that has happened in Illinois for many years. This undoubtedly is an extravagant statement of the character of the report which the examiners are still engaged in making. So far as can be ascertained, the general features of the report have already been outlined in these dispatches. The examiners will unquestionably state that there have been very considerable irregularities, consisting of fictitious charges for guards for prisoners, and in similar fictitious accounts of the nature of which the public has become familiar from the investigation of the offices of Southern Marshals. The investigation is limited to twelve cases, and the examiners conclude from the testimony they have taken and the documents they have discovered that there was a general system of fictitious and false charges which led to the conclusion that there was an extensive system of wrong-doing. The examiners will mention the names of several persons whom they consider responsible for this. The amount of the irregularities which they discovered in these twelve cases is not large. Probably the greatest importance of their report consists in the inference that it indicates the existence of a wrong system. There are indications that the Marshal and his principal deputies are already seeking to excuse themselves and accuse each other.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

A MEASURE FOR THEIR PREVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The Senate placed a provision in the Army Appropriation bill which, if permitted to remain, will go far towards removing the principal cause of desertion. The amendment provides that enlisted men detailed for extra duty as mechanics, clerks, laborers, or teamsters shall be paid for such extra duty at the rate of 50 cents per day for menanics, clerks, and schoolteachers, and 35 cents per day for laborers and teamsters. This pay is in addition to pay proper as soldiers. It is now the custom in the army to order enlisted men to perform mechanical, clerical, and farm labor at frontier posts and allow no additional compensation for labor thus imposed, and the result has been discontent and numerous desertions. Recently an order was forwarded to a frontier post to have enlisted men cut 400 cords of wood during the present summer, and within two weeks from the receipt of the order at the post thirty-five men deserted. The officers of the army have always deprecated this policy of forcing soldiers to perform labor not contemplated by the terms of their enlistment, but the imposition has been necessary because Congress has uniformly refused for several years past to make appropriations for furnishing proper supplies. The Senate amendment appropriates $250,000 to pay for such extra work in the future, and if it be retained in the bill there will be less desertion hereafter from the ranks of the army.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMS.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Representative Randall, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, gave notice when the Sundry Civil bill was reported yesterday that he would call it up for consideration immediately after reading the journal tomorrow. As the Democrats in caucus last week decided to give precedence to appropriation measures, there will be no opposition to the bill. It is more than eighty pages in length, and it is thought two or three days, if not more, will be occupied in its consideration. Randall will ask for night sessions to be devoted to its discussion. He expects to report the Fortifications Appropriations bill the early part of the week and to ask its consideration immediately after the passage of the Sundry Civil bill. If the entire week be not occupied in discussion of these measures there will be the usual struggle for precedence between committees seeking consideration of particular bills. The Committee on Public Buildings desires action upon a number of measures providing for the erection of new public buildings in various States. The Committee on Public Lands will make an effort to have passed several bills forfeiting land grants of certain railroads, and the Committee on Presidential Count will try to have the House finish consideration of the measure on that subject, which remained as unfinished business yesterday in the House.

IN THE SENATE.

Unfinished business in the Senate is the Mexican Pension bill. No understanding has been reached as to when a vote shall be taken, and the discussion is likely to last two or three days. Senator Sherman has the floor when it comes up, and will make a speech opposing the removal of the limitation upon arrears of pensions. The debate will probably be interrupted Tuesday for calling up the Legislative Appropriation bill. Senator Hill will make an effort to get a hearing for the Postal-Telegraph bill as soon as the Pension bill is out of the way, and Senator Cullom will press the Inter-State Commerce bill the first opportunity. The measures referred to together with the Land-Grant Forfeiture bills are the leading measures of interest upon the calendar, and will probably occupy the greater part of the time of the Senate not taken up by appropriation bills until they are disposed of, or final adjournment is reached.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has the General Deficiency bill under consideration, and will report it before the end of the week. The Committee on Commerce is holding daily sessions to consider the River and Harbor bill, and will report it Wednesday or Thursday.

LOUISIANA'S LEGISLATURE.

Increasing a Sheriff's Perquisits—No Appropriation for a Militia—Prohibitive Taxation.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 22.—[Special.]—Our Legislature, confined by law to a session of sixty days, is now at work at Baton Rouge with but twenty days. The first forty days of the session have been virtually thrown away. A bill divesting public auctioneers of the right to sell property in judgment cases and transferring the same to the Civil Sheriff in Orleans Parish has passed to third reading in the House and will probably go through tomorrow. Its effect would be to take away all their business and increase the perquisits of the Civil Sheriff probably $100,000 per year. The General Appropriation bill is now on its passage. The appropriation for the militia is stricken out, and there will necessarily be no militia hereafter. The State will, in an emergency, depend upon armed posses or rifle-clubs, on the Ouachita plan. The bill to raise revenue evokes more censure than all the rest. The taxes on insurance companies are fixed so high that most of them will have to close up business if it is enforced. The license for theatres is raised from $300 to $2,000 each, which for city and State tax is $4,000. Here our theatres are open only for a few weeks every year, and with this taxation, instead of two theatres and two opera-houses, only one theatre will take out a license hereafter. Every interest and every industry is taxed, even newspaper-men being required to pay a license of $5. There is deep-seated indignation at the grasping tendencies of the dominating ring, and the people, in spite of whose vote they have usurped control of public office, are fast being pushed into open mutiny.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A Young Man in Texas Shoots His Own Brother by Mistake.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 21.—[Special.]—At the inquest held over the body of little Sammy League, who was shot and almost instantly killed by his elder brother, it was demonstrated that the killing was purely accidental. Clinton League, the brother, testified that he and his brother Sammy had been playing in the yard, when he went into the house to perform an errand, and while indoors he heard Sammy call: "Clinton, get your gun! here is a blackbird!" He picked up his gun, a parlor rifle, twenty-two calibre, stepped to the kitchen-door, called to Sam to stay back, and fired at the black spot through the trees at what he took to be a bird, laid down his gun, and walked out of the door. He heard Sam cry "Clint!" Clint!" and ran to where he was. He found him under the tree where he had shot at the bird. He picked him up and noticed that he was bleeding from the breast, and carried him into the house and summoned assistance. When he picked up his brother, Clint thought he had injured himself by falling on a spike. It was impossible from his position in the kitchen-door when he fired the fatal shot to see his brother, as a close board fence intervened, through which the bullet passed and penetrated the boy's heart. All last night Clinton passed from one paroxysm of grief into another, and could scarcely give his testimony at the inquest this morning.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—A premature explosion of dynamite took place at the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel, a short distance east of town, last evening. Two men at the tunnel were probably fatally injured. Roger Cain, one of them, had his skull fractured and nose and arm broken, besides losing an eye. The other loses both eyes, and is otherwise very seriously hurt.

THE FAR WEST.

Appalling Damage Suffered from Floods in the Rio Grande Valley—Towns Swept Away.

Crops Ruined and the Country Hardly Recognizable—A Mining Dispute Ends in Murder.

Ten Thousand Acres of Grain Submerged by the Breaking of a California Levee.

NEW MEXICAN FLOODS.

GREAT DAMAGE IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 22.—[Special.]—[illegible] more than a month high waters have [illegible] through the Rio Grande Valley, and every [illegible] the course of the river has been changed, [illegible] yet there is no promise of abatement, [illegible] Alamilo and other points the river was [illegible] yesterday as at any other time in fifty [illegible] The results are growing daily more [illegible] as can be readily understood when [illegible] is considered that the long [illegible] has turned almost all the [illegible] into quicksands. Wagon roads are [illegible] abandoned, and by the most persistent [illegible] only has the Atchison, Topeka & Santa [illegible] Railroad Company been able to support [illegible] on the main line. At Alamilo the [illegible] the river has been steadily melting [illegible] the track has been as steadily [illegible] being always kept at a [illegible] distance from the treacherous [illegible] entirely new roadbed has been made [illegible] tance west of this point. Between [illegible] and Socorro the river appears to [illegible] sides of the track, which is out of [illegible] several places, and cribbing has [illegible] resorted to to support it. [illegible] are kept night and day to [illegible] headquarters concerning new [illegible] Within the last few days a large [illegible] curred about one mile below Socorro, [illegible] was repaired after twenty-four hours' [illegible] work, and last night a section of track [illegible] miles in extent, was carried [illegible] Alamilo. Still the railroad company [illegible] tinues to push trains through, using [illegible] and boats in making transfers four miles [illegible] low Socorro. The river course has [illegible] more than a hundred yards, and completely undermines the track. Within half a day there were fifteen feet of water where the road-[illegible] ought to be. The track was shifted to [illegible] ground, a hundred loads of rock thrown [illegible] to protect it, and as the last load was thrown in the car that carried it, track and all, went below and left the sea as if it had not been touched. The track was again shifted to the west. It held up for four days and went [illegible] again Sunday.

TOWNS BLOTTED OUT—DESTITUTION.

At Rincon the course of the river and the entire country is so much changed as to be really unrecognizable. Where the roundhouse stood is now the main current of the stream which turns on itself and flows north a considerable distance. From Rincon to Dona A[illegible] there is nothing to suggest a railroad. No attempt has been made to rebuild.

The towns of Tome, Los Pinos, Valencia, and Peralto, in Valencia County, are swept away, and 500 hundred families are destitute on the Mesa. San Marcial is flooded, boats being used to pass from house to house. The water [illegible] an ocean and the iron railroad bridge at the point was saved only by throwing into the river several loads of cut stone [illegible] $450 a cord. Socorro has four or five feet of water on Manzares avenue, beginning at the depot and extending to the *Chieftain* [illegible] The old town of Albuquerque is flooded [illegible] is no water in the new town.

CROPS RUINED.

More than two-thirds of the crops [illegible] valley are a loss. Wheat nearly [illegible] fallen, and in many places the [illegible] fully cultivated fields are only [illegible] of water. Mosquitoes, frogs, [illegible] and other pests render day and night [illegible] to the people. The enormous host of [illegible] are worked almost continuously by the [illegible] road company, who allow double pay for [illegible] work. Last week the majority of the [illegible] in eighteen days' time. Trainmen have been doing extra duty, and are worn out. The [illegible] Grande has been rising at Albuquerque for [illegible] days.

Thursday afternoon the stream broke through the dike, five miles above the new town [illegible] Las Ranchos, and 200 men and women, [illegible] day and night, finally succeeded in [illegible] the break. This state of affairs is expected to remain unchanged thirty days longer, as the snows in the mountains of Southern Colorado are yet ten to forty feet deep, and heavy [illegible] fell in Northern New Mexico almost daily.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

OUTLOOK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—[Special.]—[illegible] the present season the run of salmon along the Lower Columbia River has been [illegible] The fishing season opened April 1, but the "catch" for five weeks was very [illegible] the last two or three weeks the run has improved. The fishing season ends Aug. [illegible] As compared with the catch of last year [illegible] amount canned this season is about one-[illegible] less up to the same time. The most [illegible] and experienced judges estimate the catch for 1884 at 500,000 cases. For [illegible] 1883 the pack was a follows: Columbia River, 629,400 cases; Sacramento River, 160,000; [illegible] River, 16,000; Coquille River, 7,[illegible] River, 15,000; Frazer River, 175,000; [illegible] rivers in British Columbia, 63,000; [illegible] 36,000; total, 1,106,400. This is double the quantity packed four years previously.

NOTES.

CIRCUS-MEN IN TROUBLE.

BUTTE, Mont., June 21.—[Special.]—W. [illegible] Cole and five of his men were arrested at [illegible] ena yesterday and brought to this place at the instance of parties who bought tickets to the circus a few days ago. Mr. Cole has refunded the money, about $500, but the parties are held under a criminal complaint, and will have their hearing tomorrow. The trouble originated with employés of Cole's circus at the main ticket and reserved ticket offices.

THE SCHWARTZ MURDER.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—[Special.]—[illegible] Schwartz, indicted for participation in the assassination of her husband, Jacob Schwartz, together with Joseph Drake and William [illegible] has been acquitted by the jury. A very different verdict was anticipated. Henry [illegible] turned State's evidence and confessed the whole plot. He will probably escape with a term of imprisonment. Joseph Drake, who was actually the assasin, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and will be hanged without doubt.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Two miners, Dan Fergerson and [illegible] Steele, became involved in a quarrel [illegible] over the possession of a mining-claim at [illegible] City, Cœur d'Alène, during which the [illegible] drew a pistol and shot the latter dead, the [illegible] penetrating his heart. Fergerson was arrested and is now in jail. It is claimed he was justified in committing the deed, and threats are made of lynching by [illegible] Both parties were well known here.

A BROKEN LEVEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—[Special.]—A serious break in the levee of the lower district of Robert's Island, in the San [illegible] River, occurred this morning. A slight [illegible] was observed yesterday and a gang of men set to work, working all day and night, but the pressure of water was so great that the [illegible] the levee crowded in several feet, leaving [illegible] ten feet wide at each end, through which [illegible] water poured. The levee at the place of rupture is sixty feet wide and three feet above high water. Great efforts are being made to save the tract, but with little show of success. The tract [illegible] which the water is pouring in is 10,000 acres, of which 8,000 is in grain estimated to yield [illegible] to fifty bushels per acre. The barley was almost ready to cut, and the wheat would have been harvested in two weeks. The loss falls on renters of the tract, and will be [illegible] $400,000.

A DREAM FOR SALE.

London *Vanity Fair*: A novelty in advertising is the announcement that "a most mysterious dream is for sale. It foretold the [illegible] ner of the Derby to the advertiser in a [illegible] which is undeniable. The price is £5," etc.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

[illegible]mony Concluded in the Mount P[illegible] laski Murder Trial—Fatal Mine Accident.

[illegible] of Knights Templar at Minnea[illegible] olis—An Editor Assaulted by Five Men.

[illegible] Trial—Minnesota State Camp-Meeting—Mysterious Disappearances—Self-Destruction—A Fatal Fall.

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[illegible] pstone attempted to kill a man, his wife, [illegible] girl in De Kalb County. His trial and [illegible] on created quite a sensation at Rockford [illegible]

FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

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BURGLARS AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—[illegible] e gang of burglars that have been work[illegible] lbyville and Pena, west of here, struck [illegible] y last night, entering the residences of C[illegible] E. Hinkle and H. W. Webster, on the [illegible] taking jewelry and cash to the amount [illegible]

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LINCOLN, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—John [illegible] ddle testified that none of Pinkerton's [illegible] e employed by the relatives of McMahan [illegible] case; that they wanted the Pinkertons [illegible] k for the reward, but they refused. [illegible] pervisor J. T. Galford testified that he [illegible] of the committee of the board hav[illegible] ge of the McMahan case, and employed [illegible] A. Pinkerton agency, who agreed to sen[illegible] n to work on the case for $8 per day [illegible] essary expenses. Griswold was sent, [illegible] de reports to the agency through witness [illegible] irman of the committee, every five or [illegible] ys. In no event is any one to get a rew[illegible] this case.

[illegible] Allen Lucus, Chairman of the Board of [illegible] visors, and F. W. Griswold corrobora[illegible] Galford's statement. This closed the c[illegible] the people.

[illegible] Evert Myers, called for defense, testif[illegible] proposed to Daniel Groves to go to Prai[illegible] n to examine the record in regard to [illegible] istening of Best's child. He said: "No [illegible] s not necessary; it would be in Fer[illegible] vor."

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ACCIDENT TO TWO MINERS AT ATLANTA.

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OTTAWA, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. J[illegible] mother of Congressman Cullen, of [illegible] th Illinois District, died at the home [illegible] gentleman this morning, at the advan[illegible] of 94 years. The funeral will be held Mon[illegible] rnoon. Mr. Cullen is expected home [illegible] orrow.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 21.—Thomas Wel[illegible] John L. Sullivan, saloonkeepers of [illegible] were arrested by a Deputy United St[illegible] rshal yesterday afternoon and taken to C[illegible] for an alleged violation of the reve[illegible] having, it is said, sold liquors for a mo[illegible] out a Government license. Witnes[illegible] also compelled to go on half an hou[illegible] e, and it is claimed that the Marsh[illegible] pulsory forcing of witnesses to accompa[illegible] will cause a suit for damages.

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CHANGE OF NAME.

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BUCKNER—HOWARD.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Mr. W. R. Buckner, a prominent young attorney of this city, was married this evening to Miss Josie Howard, daughter of Capt. J. P. M. Howard. The bride and groom are prominent members of society, and their marriage is one of the chief social events of the season.

EXCURSION.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The nail company gave an excursion to their employés yesterday. There were 950 persons on the train.

WISCONSIN.

RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

WAUPACA, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—The District-Attorney today called up the case of the State of Wisconsin against Alfred Vandecar, and asked that the defendant be set at liberty on his own recognizance.

[Vandecar is the man who was arrested as the murderer of H. C. Mead, a wealthy banker of Waupaca. The crime was committed the night of Oct. 8, 1882. He was tried at the January term of the court, but the jury disagreed. No new evidence against him has since been obtained.]

DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.

HUDSON, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ora Powell, the venerable mother of the Hon. H. A. Taylor, of this city, died this morning at her home in River Falls, Pierce County, at the advanced age of 85 years. The funeral will take place at the residence Monday afternoon. Mr. Taylor, who is absent in Milwaukee, has been notified by wire.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF BY THE CARS.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—At Earle, sixteen miles west of this place, Albert Kimball, youngest son of Mrs. R. N. Kimball, of Waukesha, had both legs amputated by the cars. He was brought here later and it is thought he cannot recover.

HEAVY STORM AT LA CROSSE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—A rain and wind storm of considerable violence visited the north part of the city at 1 o'clock this afternoon. For a short time the rainfall was enormous, and considerable damage resulted. Thomas Rodin's dairy barn, 15 by 32 feet, was completely demolished, and the usual havoc played with the trees, shrubbery, fences, and small buildings. The storm was very narrow and sharply defined, moving northeast. Later a similar storm passed over the southern part of town. A washout on the River Division of the St. Paul delayed the train from the north several hours.

TURNER-HALL DEDICATED AT APPLETON.

APPLETON, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The dedication of the new Turner-Hall in this city began last night. Speeches were delivered, and a prolog representing this city in its different stages of settlement—first the Indian, and then the Dutch, and then the Yankee. It was very successful. After this, gymnastic exercises were given by the home Turners. Today nearly 1,500 people are here from different cities celebrating with the Turners. The new hall is a brick structure, 60x120, and the auditorium will seat about 1,000 people. The first floor is arranged as an opera-house, finished and furnished in the latest style.

MINNESOTA.

STATE CAMP-MEETING AT RED ROCK.

RED ROCK, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—The annual Methodist camp-meeting of the State is now fairly opened here, and has every promise of exceeding in extent and success anything of past years. Over 100 tents are already up, and half as many more will go up early next week. Many eminent divines from abroad have promised to attend. Among those now present are Dr. Watson, the Kentucky evangelist, who preached this morning, and Dr. McDonald, of Boston, who also spoke. The organization has been fully completed and will begin the full order of services tomorrow. Next Tuesday Bishop Foss will present a memorial sermon to the memory of the late Bishop Simpson.

A MISSING MERCHANT.

RED WING, June 21.—C. Clauson, a prosperous business-man, left here Tuesday, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He left no word with his family, and there is no clew as to what has become of him.

A MINNEAPOLIS HOTELKEEPER INSTANTLY KILLED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—August Schmidt, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, and a well-known and well-to-do German resident, was instantly killed tonight by falling from the suspension bridge at the west abutment, to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. The accident occurred at 10 o'clock, and is said to have come from changes in the bridge made temporarily while the new Union Depot that adjoins the bridge is being built. Deceased was 42 years old, and came from St. Louis two years ago. He leaves a wife and four children.

MASONIC CONCLAVE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrangements for the annual conclave of the Knights Templar to be held here Tuesday have been completed. The parade will be participated in by the following-named commanderies: Zion, No. 2, Minneapolis, 125 swords; Darius, No. 7, Minneapolis, 75; Damascus, No. 1, St. Paul, 50; Cœur de Leon, No. 3, Winona, 25; Mankato, No. 4, 50; Home, No. 5, Rochester, 25; Lake City, No. 6, 36; Faribault, No. 8, 30; Cyrene, No. 9, 30; Red Wing, No. 10, 30; Bayard, No. 11, Stillwater, 25; St. Bernard, No. 13, Austin, 35; Ascalon, N. D., Brainerd, 24; Chicago, No. 19, 60; total, 620. Eleven bands will be present, comprising 197 instruments. The conclave will conclude with a banquet in the evening, presided over by R. E. Sir William Lochren, Past Grand Commander.

MICHIGAN.

CONVICTED OF HORSE-STEALING.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 21.—[Special.]—Harlow F. Coy was today sentenced in the Circuit Court to the Jackson Prison for ten years.

[Coy is a brother of Charles F. Coy, of Kalamazoo, and one of its oldest and wealthiest citizens. Coy, the criminal, was convicted of horse-stealing. He has been in the business some three years. A reward is on his head for another case at Lansing. Coy is 50 years of age, and was engaged in the lumber business at Kalamazoo twenty years ago. He was a resident of Chicago for many years previous to 1878, when he was sentenced from there to Joliet for forgery. His defense at Kalamazoo was insanity, and he was convicted by a jury on the first ballot.]

A DEAD BODY IDENTIFIED.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 21.—[Special.]—S. T. Armstrong, Deputy County Clerk of De Kalb County, Illinois, has satisfied the authorities that the headless body found in Royalton, near here, last week was that of W. H. S. Beavers, of Sycamore, Ill., whom Armstrong succeeded as Deputy Clerk. It is clear now that the animals ate the head from the body, and that the man cut his own throat with a penknife found near the body. Liquor is supposed to have been the cause. The remains will leave here by boat tomorrow night for Sycamore.

TOOK RAT POISON WITH FATAL EFFECT.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 21.—[Special.]—Albert Jones, an unmarried man about 50 years old, took a dose of rat poison today and died. It is said that he was unhappy in his love affairs and he killed himself because of that.

DEATH OF SAMUEL F. HOPKINS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—Samuel F. Hopkins, of St. Clair, eldest brother of the late Mark Hopkins, of San Francisco, Cal., died this morning, aged 81.

SUDDEN DEATH.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Last night C. A. Powell, a well-known insurance agent here, dropped dead from heart disease.

WEARY OF LIFE.

JACKSON, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Michael Becham, a very rich farmer, and for forty years a resident of Jackson County, committed suicide last night by taking Paris green. He was 72 years old. He made his will Saturday in favor of the children, cutting off the mother.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—M. T. Pelton, of this city, was struck by lightning today while in his barn attending to his horse, and he and his horse both killed.

MURDEROUS FIREBUGS.

STURGIS, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Ald. J. M. Barrows detected a burly burglar attempting to enter his house, and after a desperate struggle overpowered him and lodged him in the calaboose. A little later in the evening John Rapp, a neighbor, discovered another man in the act of firing the barn. Rapp undertook to capture the incendiary, when a third party struck him on the back of the head with a "billy," knocking him down and then stamping on him, and, had not assistance promptly arrived, would undoubtedly have killed him. The assaulting parties escaped. At last reports Rapp is still alive, and it is believed he will recover.

IOWA.

STABBED HIS FATHER.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—Last evening Moses Sopher and his son Moses left New Sharon with a bottle of liquor. They quarreled, ending by the son fatally stabbing the father, five wounds being inflicted by a long-bladed pocket-knife.

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 21.—D. C. Simon, commander of T. Z. Cook Post, G. A. R., mysteriously disappeared Friday and has not been seen since.

THE DUBUQUE ENCAMPMENT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21.—The troops attending the military encampment have now about all departed, the Washington Light Artillery, of New Orleans, the Third Missouri Regiment, the Danville (Ill.) Battery, and the Iowa companies leaving tonight. One battery of the regulars and the two infantry companies of regulars, however, remain till Tuesday. There was an additional program of attractions today, consisting of the individual prize-drill between twelve competitors, in which Sergt. O. Putnam, of Company F, Third Missouri, took first prize, and Sergt. A. Marra, of Company G, Third Missouri, second prize, a steeplechase and hurdle-race by the St. Louis Light Cavalry, an exhibition artillery drill by a detachment of the New Orleans Artillery, and winding up with a dress-parade of the regulars. The Third Missouri and the New Orleans Artillery were reviewed by Col. Butler, of the Third Missouri. Despite the rainy weather the encampment has been a success, both in point of attendance and as a military event. It has surpassed any encampment ever held in the West or North by reason of the celebrated companies gathered together from so many different parts of the country.

Gov. Sherman left this morning to inspect the State Prison at Anamosa, and Gen. Gibbons and party for Fort Omaha.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 21.—The body of Charles Scott was found about three miles from the city this afternoon. The patrol-wagon was sent out and brought the body in, and an inquest held decided that he died from sunstroke. He registered Thursday night at the Gault House here from Denver. Nothing further is known regarding him.

KANSAS.

SUICIDE OF A FORMER CIRCUIT JUDGE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Isaac B. Sharp, of Wyandotte, Kas., committed suicide at his house this morning by shooting himself through the head. Ill-health was the cause. The deceased was formerly Circuit Judge and prominent in Kansas politics.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

SALINA, Kas., June 21.—[Special.]—The editor of the *Herald* of this place was assaulted last night by five men in front of the Metropolitan Hotel for referring in his paper to their alleged disorderly conduct at the opera-house a few nights before. They proceeded to pound him, and threatened to blow any one's head off who interfered. Three persons did interfere, and after a short fight the parties ran away. Warrants are out for their arrest.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 22.—[Special.]—A sensation is reported from Concordia, a small town west of here, which denotes a murder having been committed recently. A gentleman named M. V. Price disinterred the remains of his child for the purpose of burying them in the Jewell City Cemetery, when to his horror he discovered a plain shoe box upon the coffin of his child. This box was taken out and had on it the marks "Bradley & Metcalf, Milwaukee, Wis." The Coroner being summoned he impaneled a jury, who opened the box and found the remains to be those of a woman, apparently 25 years of age. The skull was fractured and two ribs broken.

INDIANA.

A FARMER'S SUICIDE.

MADISON, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—Ezra Brown, a respectable farmer of Milton Township, this county, suicided by hanging himself in his barn early this morning. He was in poor health, and probably temporarily insane. He leaves a wife and five children.

MUNCIE'S ENOCH ARDEN.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 21.—Thompson Walling, the returned forty-niner, who has been absent for thirty-five years, met his brother William this afternoon in the depot. They sat for ten minutes with knees almost touching before they were introduced by a mutual friend and became aware that they had seen each other before.

MICHIGAN.

BARTRAM—STACKHOUSE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Carroll S. Bartram, city editor of the Minneapolis *Evening Journal*, and Miss Jenny Stackhouse, of this city, were married this morning at 8 o'clock in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church by the pastor.

DAKOTA.

A FARMER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WATERTOWN, Dak., June 21.—James Johnston was struck by lightning while plowing in a field. The horses were both killed. He can hardly survive.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

OCONOMOWOC.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—Late arrivals are as follows:

Draper Hall—T. J. Noyes, Charles G. Norton, J. N. Raymond and wife, J. M. Buchner, J. Van Dusen, A. E. Hansoom, J. J. Knickerbocker, A. H. Bruett, E. H. Pitkins, C. G. Short, H. F. Steele Jr., George E. Farwell, Mrs. E. S. Farwell, James N. State and wife, T. S. Gray, Chicago; H. R. Johnson, E. Palmer, Charles Strauss, F. Salzer, A. C. Bird, N. J. Gale, Miss Julia Gerlach, Miss Emma Mueller, Joseph Macaw, H. P. Wolf, W. G. Gerlach, S. W. Forrest, C. P. Sholes, J. H. Newbouer, the Rev. William Coburn and wife, Milwaukee; W. C. McConnell, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Wachter, Cincinnati; M. W. Gaeblet, Watertown; L. S. Tuttle, Oshkosh; A. H. Pope, New London; Willis Congdon, Bristol; E. J. Cummings, New York City; K. E. Wetherell, Providence; D. A. Green, Kansas; the Rev. W. P. Ten Brock, La Crosse; Mrs. A. H. Allen and daughter, Delevan; Mrs. D. L. Kimberl, Mrs. E. W. Gilmore, Neenah; Miss E. T. Cobb, Mrs. H. C. Wixcox, Mineral Point; Miss Elmore, Fort Howard; W. H. Chappell Jr., W. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bodmar, St. Louis; W. H. Webster, Oconto; J. W. Marsh, Fond du Lac; T. B. Tezevant, Memphis; C. Cole, Waukesha.

Jones House—Mrs. S. C. Barlow, H. Hollworth, G. H. Richmond, George H. Pomeroy, J. W. Buchner, P. C. Edwards, W. W. Ingram, J. W. Marden, C. Marston, R. W. Thompson, T. J. Noyes, T. W. Martin, J. H. Pomeroy, Thomas Edgar, William Edgar, B. W. Eskens, W. H. Hamilton, H. Ellsworth, Harry Brown, the Rev. William Coburn and wife, John Thompson, Mrs. Curmess, John M. Jacob, A. S. Esmay, P. Niland, E. R. Benedict, John Fleming, Chicago; H. B. Sheld, M. Behner, H. Goldsmith, E. De Wolf, W. D. Reed, A. E. Mason, J. C. Bomes, J. P. Jansan and wife, the Rev. G. W. Dumbell, Edward A. Wittig, Milwaukee; J. H. Saries, Boscobel; Dr. Bliss and wife, Atchison, Kas.; E. E. Webster and wife, J. P. Johnson and wife, Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. Hebuld, Oshkosh; the Rev. S. M. Bird, John M. Bird, Galveston, Tex.; E. J. Collette, Green Bay; W. R. Weld, Rockford, Ill.; Ed. A. Tostenn, Racine; Louis Ryder and wife, Jefferson; Ak Bates and family, Council Bluffs; F. T. Worman, Ohio; G. P. Mitchell, Stevens Point; S. G. Downing, Ottumwa, Ia.

A THRUSH WHIPS THREE SPARROWS.

Long Branch Letter: In front of Maggie Mitchell's cottage, in Park avenue, near Elberon, a robin, plump and large, was enjoying a solitary feast recently in the middle of the road, when a pugnacious sparrow alighted alongside of him. The sparrow chattered and flapped his wings as if to invite the robin to leave. The robin evincing no disposition to retire, the sparrow forthwith proceeded to perch upon the robin's spinal column. The contest was brief and bloodless. The robin came to the conclusion that that was no place for him.

Hardly had the victorious sparrow turned to taste the sweets of his triumph when there was a sharp whirr, and a thrush darted through the air, swooped down upon the sparrow like an avenging angel, and the feathers began to fly. The sparrow chattered as if calling for assistance, but kept on fighting like a Turk. The thrush made no noise. For a minute the fight was maintained with great obstinacy and with doubtful results. The sparrow, in point of size, was overmatched, but in agility he was the superior.

The birds rolled in the dust, pecking and clawing at each other. The sparrow at last gave indication of weariness, but when two others of his species clattered up, like reserve fire engines after a third alarm, his courage revived.

But now the thrush resorted to strategy. He darted away, thus separating his antagonists. He then spread his wings, and, like a flash of lightning, dashed into the nearest sparrow, stretching him out in the dust. The other assistant sparrow displayed no longer any enthusiasm to continue the contest. The sparrow that first got into the fight, seeing one of his comrades prostrate and himself deserted, flew up into a tree, and gave vent to his feelings in chatterings.

The thrush, finding himself the sole survivor of the fight, helped himself to the repast discovered by poor Robin, and, looking unconcernedly at his stunned and prostrate foe, gathered himself together and flew away. While the thrush was in the road not a sparrow interfered with him, although there were ten or twenty of them in the vicinity watching his movements.

NEW MEXICO.

Only Proper Legislation Needed to Develop One of the Richest and Most Attractive of All the Territories of the Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has but recently been called to an article in your paper of the 22d of April, entitled "The New Mexican Land Ring," which, without further statement of fact, is calculated to create an exceptionally unfavorable impression as to the actual condition of things in that Territory.

While it is not to be denied that there have been gross frauds perpetrated in regard to the titles of Spanish grants as well as in the disposition of public lands by an organized, thieving land ring, and that there are unfortunate complications and confusions in the public affairs of New Mexico, those frauds and complications are not so radical or wide-spread as the article in question would at first blush seem to indicate. A very large proportion of these Spanish grants are held by good and sufficient titles from the Spanish or Mexican Governments, guaranteed by the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, and which need only Congressional action to make them complete. Meantime they are good against all comers except the United States. There are undoubtedly many which are fraudulent, in whole or in part, but, as compared to the whole, there are few. The larger portion of the occupied lands of New Mexico are held by people who, by themselves and their ancestors, have so held and occupied them for periods ranging from fifty to 200 years, under provisions of Spanish and Mexican law. The only claim upon these titles is the lack of Congressional confirmation, but they are daily changing hands for fair consideration, and such transfers are held quite as valid and satisfactory for purposes of settlement as are similar transfers in any of the States. The same is true in general of the public lands where titles have been perfected or are even inchoate. There is a vast area of grazing and [some] agricultural land in New Mexico open to settlement under the various homestead laws, and those lands are being taken up and occupied with as little molestation or hindrance and as rapidly as is usual in distant Territories.

It is true that frauds are perpetrated and acts of violence committed, sometimes of an outrageous character, but these are the exceptions, not the rule. It is a question even whether their frequency or enormity have very much exceeded in the case of New Mexico the same practices that have attended the earlier settlements of nearly all the Western Territories. If they have, it is the Government more than any other agency that is most to blame. For nearly forty years the people of New Mexico have been practically without the necessary legal machinery for the quieting of their land titles under the American system of land tenure. The Congress passed an act in 1854 for that purpose, but it was cumbersome and incomplete, and in a measure incomprehensible to a people all of whose ideas of land tenure were totally different from our own. The Indian public grants were promptly taken up by the officials, without action on the part of the Indian owners, and confirmed by Congress, but in all other cases the owners were required to come forward and substantiate their titles by sworn testimony, and at more or less expense. To people who had held their homesteads for generations, entirely free from the shadow of adverse claims, and whose titles were perfect under Spanish and Mexican law, this proceeding seemed incomprehensible and useless, and consequently but little progress was made. Several attempts have been made to provide the needed machinery for the settlement of this matter, but they have generally been of the character of the bill now pending in Congress, introduced at the beginning of the present session by the Senate Committee on Private Land Claims, the direct and inevitable effect of which would be, instead of quieting titles, to confiscate the homesteads of innocent, honest holders who might be too poor to bear the enormous costs of litigation and delay which the bill imposes, and these holdings embrace much the larger class of the Spanish and Mexican land grants in New Mexico. This state of things has contributed directly to the promotion of litigation, and enabled a class of land thieves and miscreants who have at times infested all the Western Territories to successfully practice their nefarious calling. It has continued till New Mexico labors under the burden and embarrassment of a public reputation of turbulence and violence, and of chronic insecurity in her land titles—a reputation no more deserved than was the case with several of the Territories that have since become great, rich, and prosperous States, as New Mexico will become in due time, as this disability is removed.

Happily the proposition now pending in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a commission to be composed of a number of the members of that body, to thoroughly investigate the conditions of land titles there and report a bill for their adjustment, promises a speedy and effectual remedy. The commission will visit New Mexico during the recess, authorized to inquire into the condition of all incomplete land titles, including public lands as well as Spanish grants, and to devise the means of correcting frauds and abuses in connection therewith, as well as for the prompt and economical confirmation of honest claims thereto. This proposition was introduced by Mr. Manzanares, the Delegate from New Mexico, an educated native of that country, and one of the most intelligent and extensive business-men and thoroughly informed as to its needs. If successful it will result in the institution of the requisit machinery of adjustment that will remove the cloud that has so long hung over New Mexico land-titles, and the speedy demonstration of the fact that there is no part of the Union where labor and judicious investment are more certainly or more liberally rewarded, in any of the ordinary industrial callings, whether of agriculture, grazing, stock, or wool-growing, gardening, wine-making and fruit-raising, manufacturing, and mining.

The Rio Grande Valley, especially, is remarkable for the wealth of its facilities in most of these respects. For 300 miles from the point where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad debouches into it, some forty miles above Albuquerque, to the northern boundary of Old Mexico, it is susceptible of becoming a continuous garden, and is already the seat of numbers of prosperous villages. Its width varies from three to fifteen miles, every mile of it susceptible of irrigation [?], a plan of cultivation which makes a failure of crops impossible, while the increased product more than repays the cost of digging and maintaining the ditches. There are many smaller valleys in the Territory, as the Rio Pacos, the Canadian, the Gallinas, and others, on the east, the Gila, the Miembres, the San Francisco, the Rio Pueno, the Fermez, and others, on the west; but the Rio Grande is the great central artery of the Territory. Wine-making is one of the industries of the valley, and the time is at hand when its fruits and will eclipse those of California for abundance and quality [?] in the markets of the East, so peculiarly adapted is its soil to their production in their highest excellence.

The advent of the railroad opened an era of surprising development for New Mexico. Since that day, now some four years, probably 50,000 people have immigrated thereto from the easterly States, and have surrounded themselves with all the modern appliances of comfortable and luxurious [?] living. Waterworks, street railways, public libraries, churches, schools, gas, telephone and electric light circuits, are to be found in all her cities—all the adjuncts of an advanced American civilization. In that time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, the pioneer road of the Territory, has constructed over 450 miles of main line from north to south, fifty miles of branch from Rincon to Deming, some fifty miles of branch line to the east and west of Socorro, some thirty miles from Nutt to Hillsborough, and another from Deming to Silver City, all reaching out from the main line into the mines in the several directions. Numbers of others of these branches are contemplated in the near future, the most important of them being one from Albuquerque northward into the Nainuiento Mines, somes eighty miles distant. The Atlantic & Pacific branches from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at Albuquerque to the Colorado River at the Needles, where it connects with the Southern Pacific, and soon to be extended from the Needles as an independent line to the Pacific. This is operated directly in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and is practically an extension of that road. The Southern Pacific runs across the southwestern portion of the Territory, crossing the western boundary west of Lordsburg, and thence easterly to El Paso—making in all nearly 1,000 miles of railroad completed and in operation within the Territory, and all within four years, in a country which up to that time was practically a terra incognita.

With such facilities for development as these, the necessary legislation for the adjustment of land titles becomes a consideration of the first moment. The proposition now pending in the House will result in providing the machinery for that adjustment, and in due time establish a tide of immigration and development that will enable New Mexico to add immeasurably to the metallic currency and the manufacturing industries, and consequently to the general wealth and prosperity of the whole country.

When New Mexico shall have been accorded by Congress the advantages of legislation, especially for the adjustment of its land titles, such as has been accorded the other Western Territories, there will be little delay in the utilization of these splendid opportunities for settlement and investment presented by this youngest in point of developement and most attractive of our inland Territories.

E. G. ROSS.

NO DUDES NEED APPLY.

An Irish Democratic Paper Protests Against Admitting the Curtis Pharisees.

The New York (Irish) *Nation*, June 20: The opposition of the so-called "better element" in the Republican party to Blaine and Logan, and their apparent determination to vote for the Democratic candidate if one suitable to their wishes should be nominated by the Democratic National Convention next month, seems to indicate a permanent defection from the Republican ranks. Their opposition to the Republican standard-bearer has assumed too bitter a shape and the matters in dispute are too important to afford any chance of an amicable settlement for a long time to come, if it does not make one forever impossible. The management of the party has passed out of their hands, and even if Blaine should be defeated next November it is very probable he will succeed in maintaining his hold on the party.

If this should turn out so, it means the accession to the Democratic party—or at least a close alliance with it—of the anti-Blaine Republicans. It is important for the Democratic party, and particularly foreign-born Democrats, to know what the meaning of this accession is and what its probable consequences would be. Irish Democrats have a deeper interest in this question than any other for many reasons which it is needless to mention just now. At no time in the history of the Irish race in America was it more necessary to weigh well their relations with existing parties and to stand more firmly together against the influences which have ever been hostile to them than at the present crisis. We are numerous enough now to protect our own interests, and the number of liberal-minded Americans has so increased that the spirit of Know-Nothingism can never again gain the ascendency if it shows itself in unmistakable form. But at the present day it disguises itself under a pretense of liberalism and solicitude for the public good, and representative Irish-Americans seeking important offices are slaughtered at the polls or sat upon in party conventions on specious pretexts under which religious bigotry and race hatred are concealed. The treatment accorded ex-Senator Kernan when he was the Democratic nominee for Governor of this State, to William R. Grace when he ran for Mayor of New York City, to William Purcell in the last Democratic Convention in Buffalo and at the previous election, when a candidate for Secretary of State, and to J. J. O'Connor, of Elmira, when a candidate for reëlection to the Assembly last November, has brought home to Irish Democrats the fact that a strong and vigorous Know-Nothing element exists in their own party against which it is necessary to be ever on guard. It is strong enough to exclude some of the ablest men in the party from political office, and if it received any considerable reënforcement its power for mischief would be increased in proportion to the extent of the reënforcement.

The men who call themselves "the better element" of the Republican party—those who are now bolting the nominations made in Chicago—are preëminently the most illiberal men in America. They represent the old intolerant Puritan element and are the lineal descendants of the psalm-singing troopers of Cromwell who butchered defenseless women and children in Ireland, of the witch-burners of Salem and the framers of the Blue-Laws of Connecticut. Their predominence is exemplified in Rhode Island by the exclusion of thousands of naturalized citizens from the privilege of controlling the distribution of the taxes they pay and the prevalence of a narrow, un-American policy in the conduct of public affairs. It was they and their colleagues of the Democratic party who led on the incendiary mobs that burned Catholic churches and murdered defenseless Irishmen in the dark days when Know-Nothingism was rampant in the country. Although they have largely lost the strong religious feeling which distinguished their fathers, the bigotry against the Irish and their faith remains as strong as ever. Their claim to a higher standard of morality is the self-laudation of the Pharisee. In political life they are utterly corrupt. It was they who supplied the army of heartless carpet-baggers who fleeced the Southern people for so many years after the War and brought shame and disgrace on the American name. From their ranks came forth the sleek and canting knaves who managed all the dishonest legislation in Congress since the War by which millions of public money found its way into their private pockets. Their personal and social morality is of even a lower type than that which guides their political conduct. Their homes are whited sepulchres where there is no sanctity of the marriage tie and the murder of unborn babes goes on with cold-blooded regularity. It was they who made the Republican party hateful to Irishmen in its early days, and it was only possible for Irishmen to belong to it when their influence in its councils began to wane.

Although to a certain extent their claim to culture may be admitted, it is a culture of the English insular pattern. Their minds are narrow and incapable of expansion, and their bloodless hearts are closed to generous impulses or broad human sympathy. Their self-conceit is insufferable, and only surpassed by their slavish admiration for and imitation of everything English. They call England "the mother country," dress after English fashions, and ape the English accent and gait. They are mere provincial English, without the sturdy independence and full-blooded manhood which are redeeming points in the mass of the English people at home.

The advent of such men to the Democratic party would be a calamity. If, by an alliance with the Blue Noses—the Clevelands, the Hills, the Maynards, and the Chapins—who now curse the Democratic party, they succeeded in obtaining control of its machinery, it would no longer be a place for any self-respecting liberal man. Irishmen would be as much out of place among them as among the English Tories or the Ulster Orangemen. This is the danger which confronts the Democratic party today from the very circumstances over which some of the Democratic leaders are chuckling in senseless delight.

THE DUBUQUE ENCAMPMENT.

Spirited Sham Battle—Storming the Forts.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21.—After the prizes were awarded yesterday to the companies who were best drilled preparations were at once instituted for the great sham battle. The preparations of forming infantry, cavalry, and artillery, bands, etc., occupied two hours. It was a grand sight to witness their lightning movements on the campus ground. It had a flavor of the genuine, realistic, thrilling scenes of war, which brought forth great applause from the entire audience of about 20,000 people. The sham battle was then formed. The troops, after they had marched about the campus ground, were brought up in line. The attacking party was sighted in the valley, or within the inclosure, while the opposing party was sighted upon the bluffs overlooking the grounds behind a line of earthworks. The breastworks were three in number, each 240 feet long and four feet high, behind which and upon the bluff was situated Fort Dubuque, 100 feet square and six feet high, with surrounding ramparts, three in number. This was the objective point of attack. The plan of the battle was arranged by Gen. Gibbon, commander of the Department of the Platte, United States army. It consisted of an attack from the troops in the valley upon the fortifications on the hill, a circuitous march to the rear of the fortification by the troops in the valley, and the final capture and explosion of Fort Dubuque. The fortifications were commanded by Maj. Powell, and the earthworks on the extreme right were held by a battery of four, manned by the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, under Maj. Hero. The Cresco Emmet, of St. Paul, and also the Lawler Batteries, with five guns, occupied the centre line. The redoubt was guarded by the Benton Battery with two guns. Fort Dubuque was occupied by the Danville, McGregor, and Muscatine Batteries, consisting of five guns; the National Rifles, Busch Zouaves, and Rockford Grays were deployed as a line of skirmishers for the defense, and were stationed at the crest of the bluff behind the vast rocks and trees. The Milwaukee and St. Louis Cavalry companies and Batteries D and F of the Fifth and Fourth United States Artillery companies respectively. The infantry troops were drawn up upon the right and left of the artillery, while the cavalry company was stationed in the rear. A detachment of the Washington Artillery battery, under command of Capt. May, assisted the troops in the valley, and fired blank bombshells from a six-pounder howitzer situated on the extreme left. The monster consolidated band, just before the battle, played "Rally Round the Flag," when the attack upon the fortifications was commenced by a skirmish line. The regulars climbed the steep, rocky bluffs, firing as they mounted. The battle then opened in earnest. The roar of heavy cannon upon the bluffs and the sharp report of musketry reverberated through the hills, and was followed by the cheers of the appreciative multitude. The guns of the United States batteries in the valley did excellent work; the horses moved at a gallop, the bugles sang shrill and loud, the limbers were detached while the guns were in motion, and they were wheeled into line. The cannoneers were at their post, the word was given, and the guns thundered repeatedly. First the booming salute flashed to the north and then to the south, and either side of the field was shrouded in the dim canopy of war. Col. Meier, of the Third Missouri, with a brigade marched in a circuitous route and attacked Fort Dubuque in the rear. The Milwaukee Lighthorse Squadron were also detailed for a similar purpose. Another force under Capt. Bean, Company D, of St. Paul, were ordered to the left to reconnoitre and force their way up the side of the bluff. During this time regulars had a lively skirmish with Maj. Powell's skirmishers, and drove them into the fort, where in turn they were repulsed and cleared the way down the hill. By this time Col. Meier's force had marched to the rear and engaged the army upon the bluff. The firing was rapid and fully depicted the scenes of an actual engagement. It finally culminated with the capture and explosion of Fort Dubuque. It was a grand sight to witness the several charges made and the roars of twenty-four heavy field-pieces, the firing of 1,200 musketry, and the clamor and shouts of the soldiers as they gained a point. One of the finest, most thrilling scenes was the grand cavalry charge made by both companies on the retreating infantry. The infantry were fast retreating when the squadron of cavalry shut them off, and then commenced a grand revolver charge by the cavalry, to which the infantry returned a platoon fire. It was exciting in the extreme, and depicted many realistic scenes of war. Two soldiers got shot during the battle, but not seriously.

FREE GRASS IN TEXAS.

An Issue Disturbing the Democrats.

Fort Worth (Tex.) *Gazette*, June 11: North and West Texas demand free grass, South and East Texas are combining to take away free grass and turn our lands over to land syndicates and rich pasturemen, to be fenced up for six and ten years. They are preparing to do this through the action of the Democratic party. Now, let us see what South and East Texas can do to keep the State Democratic, since those sections propose to dictate the policy of the party. At the last election 112 counties in South and East Texas gave Wash Jones 83,687 votes and John Ireland 82,429. The same day North and West Texas gave John Ireland 66,923 votes and Wash Jones 25,441. Jones was the Independent and anti-Democratic candidate for Governor. Ireland was the candidate of the Democratic party of the State. Southern and Eastern Texas gave Wash Jones 1,200 majority, and would have made him Governor. That he is not Governor of this State today is to the credit of the Democrats of North and West Texas, who overcame the Jones majority by one of 42,000 for Ireland and gave him the position he now holds as Chief Magistrate of Texas. A change is proposed to be made in a policy of State that has been pursued ever since Texas became a State. Against the interests and over the protests of North and West Texas, these good Democrats of the other parts of the State who gave Wash Jones a majority are preparing to cut us off from the use of millions of acres of free grass with which nature overspreads our prairies, to turn our grazing lands over to syndicates and pasture corporations, to tie up our common domain in long leases of thousands of acres, to shut out the small farmer and stockman, and turn the entire Northwest over to the control of combined capital, hedged in by wire-fences, against which no "nester" dare contend. No satisfactory reason is suggested for overturning a policy that has given Texas free grass in the past. The plea of an increased revenue to the school fund from leases is false. There is no demand for such a change. There is no evidence that Wash Jones is weaker in South Texas now than in 1882. His strength lies in that part of the State where change is slow in population and in opinion. He would poll as large a vote as he did in the last election, and come to North Texas abreast of the Democratic candidate. The salvation of the Democracy would then be with those very counties whose interests the Democratic party had disregarded, whose interests Wash Jones had advocated. A change of 20,000 votes would defeat the Democratic candidates. Is it unreasonable to suppose that there will be at least 20,000 Democrats with whom vital self-interest is stronger than party ties? As a Democratic journal this paper has a right to be heard in its party councils, and does not fear to say that you are inviting defeat, which may be averted by a wiser and more popular policy than that you are trying to perpetuate in the disposition of the public lands of the State.

CROP NEWS.

Railroad Reports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—Crop reports received at the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road from every station on the Hastings & Dakota Branch are generally very favorable. The wheat is of good color and is growing rapidly. Corn never was so far advanced, and looks strong and vigorous. Mr. Pratt, who owns a line of elevators on this road, says the only unfavorable reports come from this side of the Dakota line. In the vicinity of Montevideo and along a pretty wide belt in Southern Minnesota the rains of the last few days have started the weeds to a wonderful growth, and there is danger of the wheat being choked by them if this kind of weather continues. On the Iowa & Minnesota Division Mr. Pratt says the farmers were in the fields yesterday pulling weeds, and in one place the entire family—father, mother, and children—were marching through the fields pulling weeds right and left. In Dakota on the Hastings & Dakota Road wheat and corn are in excellent condition.

Peavy & Co., who own a line of elevators on the Omaha Road west from Minneapolis, say the latest reports from that section are that wheat is doing well, but flaxseed is suffering some from dry weather. Some of the last sown has had no rain until last Thursday, when a few light showers fell. In other respects the crops are looking well. A representative of the firm, who has just returned from Nebraska, says the corn in Minnesota is looking better than in the former State, and is further advanced.

The Northwestern Elevator Company say reports up to yesterday made by traveling men along the Manitoba Road to the boundary line are all encouraging. Frequent showers have fallen, but there is no complaint that there is too much moisture. The grain is growing rapidly and is of good color. In some places the ground is dry, but the weather is warm and bright, and the plant is strong and not inclined to run to stem as where more rain has fallen.

The Sterritt Elevator Company say the weeds are growing fast on the east side of the Red River, where considerable rain has fallen, but as yet there is no danger to be feared. The plant looks strong and has a good color. In the vicinity of Huron the rains of the last two days have improved the condition of all kinds of crops in that county. Corn is far ahead of last year, and wheat and oats have made wonderful progress during the last eight days. Flax is looking fine and indicates a large yield. Farmers are jubilant over the favorable outlook for a good harvest, which is likely to be fully ten days earlier than last year.

Favorable reports are also had from other localities on the Northwestern Road.

Iowa.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—Reports received here from all the counties of the Sixth Congressional District show the crops of corn and grain to rank with the best known for many years, with the meadows better than ever before.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—The extreme hot weather of the last few days culminated tonight in a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy wind. The storm was heavier north of here. The weather has been very hot for the last three days, the thermometer reaching a highth of 90 to 95 daily. Farmers pronounce it the finest corn weather they ever saw, and tonight's rain can but add to the promising prospects.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—An unusually large amount of corn and oats was planted this spring in Northern Iowa. Up to this date there has never been a better prospect for an abundant yield.

MINBURN, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—All crops in splendid condition, and a large yield is anticipated from all kinds. Small acreage of wheat. Oats large and abundantly promising. Corn a good stand and well secured. Not much barley. A small acreage of rye. Meadows and pastures looking splendid.

LEIGHTON, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—There has never been a better prospect for good crops in Mahaska County than at present. The stand of corn is excellent, growth splendid, and acreage about the same as last year, but outlook far better. Very little wheat or rye is grown in this locality, but that little promises well so far. Oats are looking fine and acreage is about the same as last year. Potatoes immense and not a bug as yet. Pastures and meadows average fully 100 per cent.

NOBLETON, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—A good stand of corn; but few reports of replanting. Growth is considerably in advance of the season and the crop is being well cultivated. The prospect never was better at this time of the year. A large acreage of oats and condition excellent. Wheat and rye, medium acreage and fair condition. Meadows and pastures, large acreage and good condition. A small acreage of potatoes.

BEACON, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—The prospect for crops of all kinds is exceedingly good. Corn, wheat, oats, and rye all look well.

GOWRIE, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—A good stand of corn with a little more than the usual acreage. A fine growth, fully two weeks ahead of last year. Weather very favorable for thorough cultivation. Usual acreage of oats and crop very heavy. Wheat is good, with fair average. Rye shows a slightly increased acreage and a splendid stand, all headed out now and about four feet high.

MOORLAND, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Acreage of corn is in excess of that of last year. Good stand, with but few exceptions. Cultivation well along and prospect better than for years. Oats, wheat, and rye show a slightly increased acreage over last season, and all doing well and bid fair to be a big crop.

DANA, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Good prospect for small grains of all kinds. A fine stand of corn, far better than last year, well cultivated, and promises a large crop.

MALLARD, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Corn shows a largely-increased acreage over last year, fully 33⅓ per cent. Ninety per cent of that planted is growing finely. Oats, wheat, and rye will be only half a crop owing to rust.

BENTONSPORT, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—A full acreage of corn planted; stand good, scarcely any having to be replanted. Ground clean and crop growing finely, with prospect for a No. 1 crop. Grass simply immense.

Illinois.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The growing crops have been materially benefited by the last two weeks of seasonable weather. Corn is doing splendidly, and farmers hope with a favorable season to raise a full crop. During the last three weeks the wheat prospects have advanced fully 50 per cent. The heads are well filled and the berry plump, and chest is not so prevalent as was feared. The oats and grass crops are unprecedented. Farmers are greatly encouraged at the outlook.

A unprecedented rainfall, accompanied by large hailstones, visited the southeastern portion of this county yesterday, doing incalculable damage to the growing crops and washing away bridges, fences, etc. Farming operations will be suspended for several days to come.

ATLANTA, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—A very heavy rain and wind storm visited this city and vicinity this evening about 6 o'clock, lasting about twenty-five minutes. Everything is covered with water. Corn was blown down, also fences, etc., doing a great deal of damage to all crops. Farmers are feeling very blue.

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—A cutworm is working in and destroying the wheat in this vicinity, and the damage threatens to be large. A very drenching rain a day or two since materially interfered with the cultivation of corn west of here, while the dust was barely laid east. On the whole, the corn prospect is good. Oats continue good prospectively.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—We have already reaped a good harvest of small fruit—strawberries, early cherries, etc., etc. Fall wheat is universally good. A gentleman who has been over the county the last two weeks says there is not a poor field in the county; much of it is coloring and will be ready to cut in ten days. Oats and grass are splendid, and corn is clean and growing rapidly. The last week has been very favorable for corn.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The crop prospects in the famed Willamette Valley, and all that portion of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascade Range, at the present writing promise the largest yield ever had. By reason of railroad-building into the Rogue River Valley of Southern Oregon a large scope of tributary farming lands are now made pendent to the commercial system of the Columbia River, and, for the first time in our history, all the geographical section referred to is opened up to modern means of communication. This will have the effect (along with the vast territory opened up east of the Cascade Mountains) to greatly increase the grain output of the Columbia River from this time henceforth. East of the Cascade Mountains the general report is that, while winter or fall-sown grain is doing well and promises a good crop, the spring-sown is suffering for want of rain, and, unless it comes soon, will result in a very light yield. The seasons are few which produce enough rain to insure a crop in that section, however, and it is therefore probable that the crop east of the Cascades, notwithstanding the increased acreage, will not yield more than the surplusage of last year, which was 100,000 tons, and the excess in the Willamette and other coast valleys available for export will be about 150,000 tons, making the aggregate a quarter of a million tons, which will be more than has been shipped from the Columbia River in any previous year. There is no considerable amount of holdover wheat in the sections referred to. The oats and barley crops in these districts will be not much more than enough for home and inter-State demand.

Kansas.

SALINA, Kas., June 20.—[Special.]—The crops in this part of the State are in excellent condition. Wheat-stalks are tall and even and topped with fine, large heads. In some fields the wind has blown the wheat down in places, and in certain localities farmers complain of cheat being in the wheat. But on the whole the wheat crop bids fair to be considerably above the average this year. The weather is warm and pleasant, the ground is well supplied with moisture, and the corn, in consequence, is growing very rapidly. Oats, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds are also doing finely. The fruit crop will be remarkably large.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 22.—[Special.]—The prospects for wheat and oats remain flattering. Harvesting of wheat has begun in the Southern section of the State and will commence in Northern Kansas in about ten days. The reports that rust has affected wheat are in some respects true, but the damage so far is not material and if no greater cannot affect the total crop. Corn is growing wonderfully and gives promise of a big return. As a whole the condition of the Kansas crops maintains its usual percentage—the yield for each will be fabulous.

Michigan.

LAPEER, Mich., June 21.—[Special.]—Crop prospects in this county are not very promising. There has been so much dry weather that the injury is irreparable, though slight showers for the last two days have somewhat brightened the prospects of corn and vegetables. Wheat appears to be heading well, but is, as a general thing, light on the ground. Hay will be but little more than half a crop. Oats are light. Corn is extremely backward. Fruit generally will be light; already strawberries are so badly injured by the drouth that less than two-thirds of a crop is possible.

Wisconsin.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—The wet, warm weather of the last week has greatly aided the growth of crops of all kinds. Grass that early in the season appeared poor now has prospects of being a fair crop, though it will be late. Winter wheat appears in excellent condition and spring grains or all kinds appear well. In some parts of the county insects are damaging the fruit, especially the small-fruit crop. The planting of corn is backward and bids fair to be a failure again this year.

Indiana.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The prospect for wheat in Putnam County was regarded as flattering until within the last week. The "scab" has struck it, and some farmers now report that they will not have enough for seed. Whole fields have been ruined by it, while others are only partly damaged. But the blight seems to be spreading. The heads dry up and become shriveled, from what cause cannot be learned. Farmers will begin cutting next week.

Minnesota.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—Rain has been falling almost incessantly for the last week, and it is feared that barley will be injured unless the weather changes. Corn on rolling land looks well and oats and wheat are doing nicely.

Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—[Special.]—A magnificent corn crop for Northwestern Ohio is practically assured. Other field and garden products are coming on equally well. The weevil has done much damage to wheat.

VEGETARIAN VS. FLESH DIET.

"A moderate success," says the *St. James' Gazette*, "is apparently being achieved by the sixpenny dinner, 'without fish, flesh, or fowl,' which the Vegetarian Society offers to hungry humanity at the Health Exhibition; but even the 'savories' will hardly convert the typical Englishman to the dietetic creed of Prof. Newman. It may be interesting on this subject to recall a passage in one of Mr. Herbert Spencer's essays: 'It has been for years a well-established fact,' he says, 'that an English navvy eating largely of flesh is far more efficient than a Continental navvy living on farinaceous food; so much more efficient, that the English contractors for Continental railways found it pay to take their laborers with them. That difference of diet and not difference of race caused this superiority has been of late distinctly shown. For it has turned out that when the Continental navvies live in the same style as their English competitors they presently rise more or less nearly to a par with them in efficiency. And to this fact let us here add the converse one, to which we can give personal testimony based upon six months' experience of vegetarianism, that abstinence of meat entails diminished energy of both body and mind.' It is fair to remember that Prof. Newman's personal experience has been the reverse of Mr. Herbert Spencer's; so that wise men differ. Meanwhile, there is innocent pleasure in a mutton-chop."

Heart Pains.

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "7-20-8."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Dead Heart."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie.
Corner State and Twenty-second streets. Afternoon and evening.

Casino Skating-Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle-riding, etc.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Running races at 2:30 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front. Game between Boston and Chicago Clubs at 3:40 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—An Emergent Communication will be held Tuesday, June 24, at 12 m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother L. H. Drury. Members are requested to attend. Fraternally are invited.
J. E. HARDY, W. M.
R. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Till After the Presidential Election for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

CACERES, the insurgent General, continues to pillage and burn the towns of Peru.

EX-SENATOR LYMAN TRUMBULL is talked of for delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention.

TWO MEN were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tunnel near Washington, Pa., yesterday.

BERNARD KELLY, a noted horse-breeder of Champaign, Ill., died Saturday. He was a man of considerable political and social prominence.

IT is rumored that 250 soldiers have been drowned in the recent floods in Austrian Poland. Railway traffic and business generally are almost entirely interrupted.

A MORMON missionary has been expelled from Bavaria. He had made many converts, whom he proposed to send to Utah. They will not be permitted to leave.

A BILL has passed the German Reichstag which provides that mechanics who are not members of their respective trades-unions or guilds shall not be permitted to have apprentices.

THE report that France has established herself in complete control of Cambodia, in Southeastern Asia, has been confirmed. Frenchmen will administer all affairs except the levying of taxes.

THIRTY-FOUR young ladies entered on their novitiate at the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Milwaukee Saturday. Archbishop Heiss conducted the religious ceremonies of the occasion.

KANSAS Republicans urge the adoption of the platform of the National Republican Convention as the platform for the party in their State, and advise that nothing be said concerning the prohibition issue.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas preached yesterday on the doctrine of the Atonement, pointing out that it discloses the unbounded love of God for man in that He sent His beloved Son to suffer for the human race.

ACCORDING to a statement published in a Washington paper Secretary Frelinghuysen was moved to ask for an appropriation of $130,000 as an item of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill by a knowledge that Germany and England were intriguing with the Nicaraguan Government to control the route of the only feasible waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific except that to which the French Government has obtained a quasi claim. The prompt action of the State Department in this matter, if confirmed by Congress, will, it is said, frustrate the schemes of the British and German diplomats.

THE Prince of Orange, the last male heir to the Dutch throne, is dead. In anticipation of his death it is said that Bismarck has been intriguing to make the Duke of Nassau King of Holland on the death of the present monarch.

A LARGE and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan rally was held Saturday in the Fourth Ward, the old church at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street being crowded with loyal Republicans. Stirring speeches were made by Emery A. Storrs and others.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen are generally opposed to the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for the expenditure of $4,500,000 for naval cruisers. They say they will oppose such an appropriation if it takes all summer.

THE Legislative Appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Committee, adds $1,037,402 to the total agreed to by the House, making the aggregate $24,647,259. The Senate committee's estimate provides salaries for 8,759 employés, while the House estimates are for 8,202.

VIRGINIA Republicans have already entered on the task of organizing their State for Blaine. All the anti-Bourbon factions are united in support of the Maine statesman, and it is confidently predicted that the Old Dominion will give him 20,000 majority in November.

OFFICERS of the Naval Department are said to be greatly displeased at the investigation of their affairs by detectives. If the stories of the detectives can be relied on the investigations have been delayed too long, and too much confidence has been placed in the honesty of the officers.

THE Rev. John Waldron, of Pullman, preached the sermon on the occasion of the dedication of St. Adalbert's Polish Catholic Church in this city yesterday. He paid a tribute to the Poles for their devotion to the Catholic Church, which, he held, possessed unity of doctrine, worship, and government.

"PERSONAL Reminiscences of Bishop Simpson" was the subject of the Rev. William Fawcett's sermon at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in this city yesterday. The greater portion of the discourse referred to the part which Bishop Simpson took in the agitation for the freeing of the colored race in America.

IN none of the Western States is the enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan so marked as in Indiana. Enthusiastic Republicans in various parts of the State predict that Blaine and Logan will get a majority of 20,000. The nomination of Maj. Calkins for Governor has enhanced the Republican prospect for a splendid triumph in the Hoosier State.

WALTER UPSTONE, who attempted to kill a man and his wife and a hired girl in De Kalb County some time ago, and who was sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment, attempted to commit suicide in the Joliet Penitentiary yesterday by throwing himself into the reservoir of the prison. He was prevented from carrying out his purpose by some fellow-convicts.

GREAT satisfaction was expressed in Milwaukee yesterday at the full and very complete report given in THE TRIBUNE of the great Republican ratification meeting held in that city Saturday night. The success of the meeting and the enthusiasm among the German Republicans especially for Blaine and Logan have greatly encouraged the Republican leaders in the Cream City.

LORD GRANVILLE has sent a note to the European Powers summoning a conference in London June 28 for the purpose, as set forth in the circular, of considering what changes are necessary in the law of liquidation to restore financial order in Egypt. Before sending the circular Lord Granville was assured of its acceptance by France, Italy, Germany, and Austria. It is thought that the fact that the conference is going to be held will have an important influence favorable to the Gladstone Government during the debate on the motion of censure to be proposed in the British Commons next Thursday by the Tories.

KER, the star-route attorney, is indignant at the statements connecting him with cases of bribery. He says those who have made the statements are perjurers, and he threatens them with prosecution. He wants to be examined again before the Springer Committee in order that he may have a chance to vindicate himself and to prove that his accusers are rascals and falsifiers. Col. Bliss is also said to feel that there is an effort to make him the scapegoat of the prosecutions. Rather than have this done, however, he will, it is believed, publish some letters received from Attorney-General Brewster, which will present that esthetic functionary in anything but a pleasant light before the American public.

BITTER complaint is made by the taxpayers of Louisiana over the failure of the present Legislature to lighten the burden of taxation, as it was for a time hoped it would. Members of nearly every trade and profession are obliged to pay license; insurance companies are so heavily taxed that they find it unprofitable to continue business in the State; and an official ring devours all the money collected, ostensibly to pay the expenses of the Government. Instead of granting any relief the Legislature has devised new schemes to extract money from the people. One of the worst of these is that which proposes to make Civil Sheriffs auctioneers in all judgment cases. This will ruin those who have followed the occupation of auctioneer heretofore, but as it will enrich the ring officials it is held to be all right.

ALL the appropriation bills except the Fortification bill have been already reported to the House, and of those reported all but the Sundry Civil bill have passed that body. It is expected that there will be considerable discussion over the Fortification bill, as the measure as it is to be reported by Mr. Randall will propose practically to abolish the coast-survey system. This feature of the bill will be vigorously opposed by the Republicans, and by Mr. Hancock, of Texas, one of the leading Southern Democrats. There is a prospect of a long debate on the measure which will partake of a political character. The Democrats are desirous of adjourning by July 3 in order to attend the Democratic National Convention, and may be disposed for that reason to make some concessions to the Republicans. If they continue obstinate, it is not probable that an adjournment can be had until after the convention.

EX-GOV. PLAISTED, who was for a year an accidental Governor of Maine, being elected by a combination of Greenbackers and Democrats, recently reported that Mr. Blaine was the author of an anti-Catholic campaign document circulated in the Pine-Tree State some years ago. Investigation shows that Mr. Plaisted is not telling the truth now, but that he did tell the truth about this document some time ago when he boasted that he himself was the author, that it was circulated contrary to the protest of Mr. Blaine and for the purpose of aiding in the election of himself (Plaisted), who was then a Republican, to Congress over the Democratic nominee, who was a Roman Catholic. Plaisted is now a Democrat, and of course opposed to Mr. Blaine, and wants to shift the odium of his own dirty trick on the Republican Presidential nominee. Since the expiration of Plaisted's accidental term as Governor he has hardly been heard of. He probably started the roorback to bring himself into notoriety once again.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The fluctuations of Saturday abundantly proved the unstable condition of affairs in Wall street. The liquidation that has been going on there for two or three months has not brought the market to a plane where price is determined by real value. The events of Friday and Saturday gave the street a panicky appearance, and suggested a renewal of the scenes of the middle of May. It would not be in the least surprising if stocks should go much below their present prices, forcing several important operators to the wall, but there is no probability that we shall see the worst happenings of the May flurry reënacted. The banks had comparatively little interest in the doings of Friday and Saturday. Missouri Pacific was a leader of the market, but of what consequence to them were its fluctuations? They had no loans on it. While the stock market has been getting into very bad shape in some respects of late, the condition of the banks has continued to improve. The loans have been pretty well reduced and the weak element among the depositors has been eliminated. There was a decline of less than half a million dollars in the deposits last week. For several weeks preceding the withdrawals had run up into the millions. The uncertain element now is that class of banks and trust companies which do not belong to the clearing-house and whose condition is not so well known. The presumption is, however, that they, like everybody else, have learned something from recent events and have put themselves in a strong position.

It is a great gain to the country to have discovered that its leading speculators can fail without involving everybody else in their ruin. Last week several of them were mentioned as on the brink of bankruptcy, and one of them did fail, but there was no panic and the reports had no effect outside of Wall street. Time was when Jay Gould's failure would have been a calamity to the country by disorganizing the stock and money markets and unsettling confidence, but his star has long been waning, and his collapse would now be a matter of comparatively small consequence. There are a dozen equally skillful manipulators in New York—men who have been rising while he has been declining. The failure of any one of a score of leading Chicago concerns would be of more importance than the financial demise of the arch speculator. It will be a fortunate thing for the country when these speculators are fully relegated in the public mind to the subordinate place they ought to hold.

Reports of improvement in legitimate trade should be received with allowance. They are for the most part based on what is expected and not on what has been realized. There is no considerable improvement in this city, but mercantile affairs are thought to be in a condition to profit by good crops. There have been serious failures at New York and New Orleans lately, which were, however, due largely to the strained condition of the money market. The expectation which so many people indulged in, that lending rates would immediately fall to low points after the financial flurry was over, has not been realized. There is an abundance of idle money in this country and England, but its custodians on this side of the Atlantic are not willing to take the risk of lending it except at a good rate of interest.

But this is only one of the features of the dull trade. The main cause is the same that has existed for a long time—too many goods and too few buyers. Auction sales are still resorted to in the woolen trade to get rid of surplus stocks, and there is no demand for any class of textiles except to meet immediate needs. Traffic in coal and iron is as quiet as ever. There is still much discontent among the laborers in these branches of industry. All through the period of business depression the laborers have held their own against their employers to a surprising degree, but the operators in coal and iron are now so indifferent about keeping their works going that the men are obliged to submit to reductions or quit work. In the four coal pools of the Monongahela Valley there are now 5,000 idle men. There is still danger that reductions of wages will be made by the railroad companies. They will not long bear the doubt about the earnings of dividends without making some effort toward retrenchment. Large crops may, however, save the men from such a misfortune.

A COMMITTEE TO BE SNUBBED.

Senator Van Wyck's very vigorous protest against the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in agreeing to postpone its investigation of the condition of the accounts of the Union Pacific under the Thurman act again directs attention to the flagrant violation of the rights of the Government that is proposed. This is certainly one of the most extraordinary usurpations of power that have ever been committed by a subordinate of the Government. The Judiciary Committee agreed that if the Union Pacific would deposit $718,814 with the Government in the Treasury, it would postpone until next December all consideration of the manner in which that company had performed its part under the requirements of the Thurman act. This decision of the committee was announced to the Secretary of the Interior in a note from Senator Edmunds as follows:

> SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the committee has this day adopted the following resolution:
>
> *Resolved*, That this committee will postpone, until the first Monday in December, 1884, the further consideration of the matters arising under the act of May 7, 1878, relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, etc.; if the said company shall immediately carry out the offer of Mr. Adams, as stated in his communication dated June 17, 1884, addressed to the Hon. George F. Hoar, and on the express understanding that this action of the company and of the United States, in receiving the money and security in said communications mentioned, shall have no effect on any penalty, or forfeiture, or other right of the United States incurred or arising, or to occur or arise, against the said company or any of its officers; but that all rights, penalties, and forfeitures shall stand as if these acts had not been done.
>
> Which I send for your information, together with a copy of the communication of Mr. Adams to Mr. Hoar, referred to in the resolution.
> Respectfully, GEORGE EDMUNDS,
> Chairman of the Committee.

It might be supposed from this that the debt of the Union Pacific was owed personally to the members of the Judiciary Committee. Perhaps the people ought to be so glad that the committee did not gobble up the money themselves as to let the trespass of the committee on the functions of Congress pass. But public opinion will not fail to censure this unwarranted and unprecedented procedure most emphatically. The business of the committee is to investigate and report. It has no authority to grant extensions to Government creditors. It is not in its province to make bargains of any kind. It may recommend any such arrangements, but Congress alone can adopt and effectuate them.

Why does not the Judiciary Committee go on and make bargains for delay with all the subjects of inquiry before it? There are all the land-grant roads, for instance. It would be a capital thing for some of these corporations for the Senate Judiciary Committee to give them its assurance that the forfeiture of their grants should not be pursued for the next three or four years. This would enable the insiders to sell out their stocks and bonds in time to escape the deterioration of values that would come with the reopening of the question of forfeiture. This system of legislation might be carried on indefinitly. Mr. Edmunds has set a precedent in this matter that might be improved on by worse men when they come to be Chairmen of the Senate Judiciary Committee. There are hideous possibilities of abuse in this precedent which would justify Congress in summarily upsetting the bargain of the Judiciary for delay.

One of the practical objections to this particular agreement is that, according to Senator Van Wyck, the amount owned by the Union Pacific is very much greater than the deposit required from them by the Senate committee. Why this corporation of all should have been favored with a delay to which it was not entitled, or should be let off with a deposit of less than it owed instead of being called on, as would have been entirely proper, to put up twice as much as the largest claim the Government made, will be utterly incomprehensible to the majority of thinking and reasonable men, who know that there is not a single passage in the history of this company which does not warrant the Government in using the utmost severity and vigilance in making any settlements, temporary or final, with it.

But far deeper than the question of whether the deposit should have been half a million, more or less, is the necessity of denying that the Judiciary Committee had any right to take such usurpative action, superseding and displacing the House and the Senate. Congress owes it to its own dignity and to the protection of the country from the evil consequences that will surely flow hereafter from the tacit approval of such methods of settling the relations of corporations with the Government to repudiate immediately the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Nobody but Congress has the power to offer the Union Pacific the respit which the Senate committee have assumed the right to extend it.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The future of the colored man in the United States is discussed at considerable length in the *North American Review* for July by a number of writers who have made a special study of the negro question. The discussion is led by Prof. Charles A. Gardiner, who supports his argument with figures and statistics. The pith of it is contained in the assertion that within sixty years the negro will be in a majority in the South, and will also be in political, social, and business supremacy. He estimates the future population of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States as follows:

Whites.		*Negroes.*	
1880	3,514,395	1880	3,721,481
1915	7,600,000	1900	7,400,000
1950	15,200,000	1920	14,800,000
1985	30,400,000	1940	29,600,000
		1960	59,200,000
		1980	118,400,000

Prof. Gardiner does not give the ground upon which he figures out such an overwhelming preponderance of blacks over whites a century hence in the Cotton States. He makes the assertion without the proofs or even without a plausible statement of the probabilities. A little examination of his figures will show that they do not bear him out in his wild assertion. The population of the United States, as shown by the first census, in 1790, was 3,929,214. In ninety years it increased to 50,155,783. The total European immigration into the United States, since the statistics were kept in 1820, is about 15,000,000. After the Constitution was adopted black slaves were allowed to be brought here for a period of twenty years. At that time there were between 500,000 and 600,000 slaves, and their number within the prescribed limit of time was doubled by the slave trade. In 1810, when the slave trade ceased, there were, slave and free, as the census shows, 1,377,808 in the whole country. In seventy years they have increased to 6,580,793 all over the United States; in the South, to 3,721,181, or, in round numbers, from a million and a third to less than four millions. At this rate, during the next seventy years they will increase to about 11,000,000, and in 1980, instead of counting 118,400,000, as Prof. Gardiner shows, they will number somewhere between twenty and twenty-five millions, while the whites, estimated by their increase during the last century, will probably number in the States south of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri a century hence fully 50,000,000. The great State of Texas, with its quarter of a million of square miles, will be a white man's State, as the immigration consists of four-fifths whites. At the last census Texas contained 1,200,000 whites and only 400,000 blacks. The Indian Territory when opened to settlement will be filled by whites with a rush.

There are good reasons upon which to base these opinions of white preponderance. The negro race will not increase in the future as it has in the past. The freedom of the race brings inevitably with it social and intellectual improvement, and it is true the world over that as a people become better educated and grow more refined and intellectual the tendency is for the family to grow smaller and smaller. The more ignorant, squalid, and poverty-stricken the mass the more children it breeds. It takes no thought for the future; never considers how these children are to be dressed and fed. As the mass rises, becomes more comfortable, is better educated, the stronger is the tendency not to pass the limits within which the children can be decently subsisted. The distinction is not confined to the extremes, however. Even between people of moderate means and those of great wealth it holds good. It is apparent already in the case of the negroes themselves, for those who have become educated and bettered their circumstances are rearing much smaller families than the poor and illiterate. As the tendency of freedom is to elevate the social condition of the negro, his tendency to multiply will decrease under the operation of an inevitable law.

Again, they can only increase in any event to the limit of subsistence, and the sections of the South where they are destined to live will not support them in any such numbers as Prof. Gardiner claims. As the great North fills up the pressure will cause an overflow of redundant white population into the South, reinforcing the whites there, and crowding the blacks further South and into the valleys and the river bottoms, where malaria will not allow whites to live with safety and where the blacks can live with impunity. That Northern overflow has already begun along the Atlantic coast, and a perfect flood is pouring into Texas and Arkansas, and it is destined to increase and to force the blacks into the lowlands of the Gulf States, which are best adapted to them and which are not healthy for whites. The area thickly occupied by the blacks at the end of a century hence will be much smaller than it is now. Their natural home is south of Virginia and Tennessee, and it is probable that a century hence there will not be to exceed 25,000,000 of blacks within the area of the old Slave States, while the whites will exceed three times that number. The blacks will always be a formidable but never a preponderant element in the South outside of three or four States.

MR. BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The reply of Mr. Blaine to the committee appointed by the Republican National Convention to notify him of his nomination for the Presidency, though brief, is a model of dignity and manliness. It reflects throughout his appreciation of the importance of his position, the labors and responsibility which attach to it, the burden of its duties, and the high honor of the prize for which he is contending, while at the same time it shows that he is prepared to enter upon this contest with lofty enthusiasm and undaunted courage as well as with eager desire. There is no mistaking his meaning, though it is couched in few words. His unflinching loyalty declares itself in his concise statement that his nomination was given to him "by the Republican party of the Nation, speaking through the authoritative voice of its duly-accredited delegates." In these quoted words there is a significant and powerful appeal for bolters to consider. It not only states fact, but it defines duty and emphasizes loyalty. Interpreted by this terse definition, the inference is unavoidable that no man can reject this nomination without refusing to acknowledge the authoritative voice of the Republican party of the Nation. The most inveterate enemy of Mr. Blaine has not yet dared to assert that this nomination came from any improper combination which Mr. Blaine's friends were able to effect or from any other source than "the Republican party of the Nation."

There is another significant sentence in this little speech of acceptance which is notable. It is evident not only that Mr. Blaine is profoundly appreciative of the honor conferred upon him and sincerely grateful for it, and that he will throw himself into the contest with all the zeal, courage, magnetism of personality and brilliancy of genius for which he has always been conspicuous, but that he is eagerly desirous to win the prize. He says: "I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor and *my desire to prove the worth of the great trust reposed in me.*" It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning of these words. He desires not only to show that he is not unworthy of the trust reposed in him by the people, who twice before have sought to nominate him and were defeated by the arbitrariness of politicians, but also to secure an election to vindicate himself against the brutal and infamous calumnies which have been heaped upon him by his enemies and are now vigorously repeated and circulated by some who have professed to be Republicans and who have gone over to the enemy and are now treating with the conspirators for plunder and spoils. If elected he will *prove* the worth of the trust reposed in him. He will show how baseless are these attacks made upon him. He will convince the party which has nominated him that it has not misplaced its confidence in him, and that he is worthy to be its standard-bearer. Under such circumstances he is warranted in stating that he desires success, and the people are warranted in believing not only that he will rise to the expectations of his friends, but that he will also put every calumny under his feet and confound his enemies. It is a noble aspiration to which he has given utterance, and it will commend him more closely than ever to the admiration and love of the Republican party by its manly frankness and sincerity.

The great leader in his first official utterance has spoken with calmness and courtesy, and with a manly simplicity. His closing words, "Invoking the blessing of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts," will ring along the Republican lines, now closing up to go down into the battle, like a trumpet. It was the same sentiment which actuated the knights of old now repeated by our own Plumed Knight as he takes the standard of the Republican hosts to bear it on to victory.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* which after due consideration has decided to support Blaine and Logan, is making good its promise to do honest and effective work for the ticket. Here is a sample of the manner in which it notifies the Pharisees what they may expect from the corrupt bargain made with Tammany at Saratoga:

> Does it assure Cleveland's nomination at Chicago? Possibly, if satisfactory bargains can be made. That is to say, if Tammany Hall, the Brooklyn ring, and the bosses of Albany, Rensselaer, Monroe, and Erie Counties can be placated. If they are, the Independent Republicans who would support Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency are certain to be cheated. These Democratic leaders will not support Cleveland if he does not make satisfactory "arrangements" with them, and that means a reversal of all reform policies.

The hint thrown out by the *Commercial Advertiser* is one upon which the soreheads would do well to reflect. They say that they will be satisfied if Cleveland is nominated by the Democratic Convention. But Cleveland must have the support of Tammany or he would be distanced in the race. He cannot have the support of Tammany without making pledges to Tammany, and as Tammany is opposed to all reforms and in favor only of spoils it is patent to any one what the nature of those pledges will be. As reform is the shibboleth written on the phylacteries of the Pharisees, it is not apparent why they are satisfied with Cleveland. The man who does not believe that the Democratic leaders, with Cleveland or without him, will go for the spoils if they are successful, must be kin to a fool.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Democratic machinery is getting to be so much of a close corporation that the people cannot break into it at any point, and the consequence will be that the people will let it alone. On the other hand, observe the harmony secured to a party by the Republican policy of going down to the people. The Republicans have abolished the unit rule, and do not allow any man to be silenced, or even to be pledged to support the ticket. The consequence is that the Arthur men and the Edmunds men, with few exceptions, now say that it was a fair fight and they will support Blaine. The bolt is really of insignificant proportions, and the Democracy cannot rely on it to win a victory. They can have no hope unless they can secure a greater harmony and have no bolters at all. They must popularize the methods of the party."

ALBANY *Evening Journal:* The vociferous opposition to Mr. Blaine of a few independent and so-called Republican papers, mostly in New York and Boston, has made a great noise to very little purpose. For consolation they now look to the Democracy with longing eyes and anxious hearts. Will it forswear its traditions and humbly, in sackcloth and ashes, accept direction from them? Has it the intelligence to perceive its opportunity? Will it magnanimously forget the abuse it but yesterday received from these monopolists of virtue, and sin no more? These are burning questions, which are frequently asked just now by the nomadic tribe of so-called bolters. Will the hungry hordes who have viewed afar the spoils of office these twenty-four years tearfully promise to forego the rewards for which they have painfully toiled? We have studied carefully this so-called bolt, and there is nothing of it which appeals to the good sense of the Republican voter.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Press:* Mr. Curtis finds himself drifting into the Democratic ranks and already begins his apologies and explanations. He says in *Harper's Weekly:*

> There are one or two of our friends who ask whether reform can be expected of the Democratic party. The reply is, whether it can be expected of a party that deliberately selects Mr. Blaine as its representative.

It will be seen that Mr. Curtis separates not merely from Mr. Blaine, but from the Republican party. He recognizes that the party "deliberately selected" Mr. Blaine; that there was no force, or fraud, or machine control or wrong in the nomination; that Mr. Blaine was the clear, free, untrammeled choice of the Republicans of the country; and, therefore, Mr. Curtis sets up his judgment as better than that of the 5,000,000 Republicans, and deserts the grand Republican army of the Union, with its thirty years of matchless history, to train under the stained and tattered Democratic banner, which he has so long denounced. Listen to the stinging words of Mr. Curtis in one of his speeches at the Chicago Convention, only two weeks ago:

> We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definit principle; a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils.

Thus spoke Mr. Curtis two weeks ago with the eyes of the country on him; and now he is looking for reform to the party which he then described as a "conspiracy for plunder and spoils." The Republican party is marching on; we should be glad to take Mr. Curtis along; we would even, if he be sick and wounded, carry him tenderly in the ambulance; but, if he will drop into the Democratic camp, we must leave him behind, for the Republican party is marching on.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is pouring red-hot shot into the Pharisees and at such a lively rate that several of them are beginning to wince. Here is a picture of them drawn to the life:

> The so-called Independents are a highly respectable set of people; they dress well, are morally irreproachable, and a few of them even are men of genius. But they are wholly impracticable as politicians or statesmen. There is a sort of hysterical sentimentalism in many of their number which renders them, when they get a notion in their brains, utterly unmanageable either by themselves or by others. They will have their own way, regardless of the relations of circumstances, or else they will break things. The notion they commonly adopt is one not of politics, but of an extreme or superfine morality, and because the world does not accept it, or see it as they do, they go into "tantrums" and make a spectacle which cooler heads cannot admire.
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> We say this, not because we would deprecate the uses of morality in politics; we would have a great deal more of it if we could; but because we know that when men come together to act in parties—a thousand wills trying to accomplish some common ends—it is not possible to reach ideal results. We must take the best that we can get, and not the best that we conceive, as Solon said of his laws; and to insist on ideal results, when the facts do not admit of them, is to become impracticable, a purist and a dude, whose place is not with parties at all, but in his solitary chamber and communion with his own soul. In that sphere he is often of admirable use, but out of it as often an obstructionist and a Pharisee.

THE New York *Nation* (a Democratic Irish organ), of large circulation and influence, protests against admitting the Curtis coterie of bolters into the Democratic party—calling them free-traders, Know Nothings, and self-conceited bigots, and sets down Cleveland as very little better than the bolting Pharisees. The *Nation* winds up with the threat that if the Irish are driven to choose between Cleveland and Blaine they will vote for the Plumed Knight. The *Nation* closes its article thusly:

> The Carlisles and Morrissons, the Coxes and Hurds, the degenerate Democrats who sit at the feet of English professors of political economy, the New York "business-men," who are free-traders because they scent the opportunity of trebling their profits by an inflow of British manufactured goods, seem to them more English than the defenders of native industry, and consequently more fitting associates than the latter for persons for whom the "mother country" is the ideal of civilization.
>
> It is these men who demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for President, and it is to meet their wishes that many Democratic leaders are trying to force his nomination. Cleveland is a Republican to all intents and purposes. He has done nothing since his election but cater for Republican votes, and, if nominated in Chicago next month, Democratic voters will have to make their choice as to which of the two Republican candidates they would prefer to see elected—Blaine or Cleveland. We have no hesitation in saying that enough of them would prefer the former to make his election certain.

OUR readers are undoubtedly familiar with the unfortunate pecuniary condition of Mrs. Septimia Randolph Meickleham, granddaughter and only living grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, and with the failure of the bill which has been pending in Congress to grant her a donation or a pension. Since the failure of that measure, Mr. Louis Schaefer, a resident of Canton, O., tendered her his house as a home for the remainder of her days, which for various reasons the distressed lady was unable to accept. Mr. Schaefer thereupon resolved to raise an ample sum for her by subscription, and in furtherance of his resolution has prepared an appeal which he is sending out to prominent persons soliciting their help. Those who wish to inquire into the matter are referred to the Hon. M. R. Waite, the Hon. D. K. Carter, the Hon. John S. Wise, the Hon. Allan G. Thurman, Dr. Garnett, Washington City, the Hon. William McKinley, the Hon. Frank Hurd, the Hon. George H. Pendleton. The response to Mr. Schaefer's appeal should be a liberal one both on humane and patriotic grounds. Contributions may be sent to Louis Schaefer, Canton, O.

NEW JERSEY is taking a front place in the Republican ranks. The Trenton *State Gazette* says:

> Our advices from all parts of the State are to the effect that the nomination of James G. Blaine has kindled in the Republican party of New Jersey an enthusiasm and confidence such as it never felt before. There is no dissatisfaction and no kickers, but on the contrary a strong feeling of confidence that Blaine and Logan will sweep the State.

Charles Scranton also writes as follows to the New York *Tribune* from Oxford in that State:

> No nomination in the last forty-four years—not even those of Harrison in 1840, Clay in 1844, or Lincoln in 1860—has given such entire satisfaction to the masses of Republican voters here as that of Mr. Blaine. There is no kicking in the traces in all this section of New Jersey. Not only will the ticket receive the united and hearty support of all the Republicans, but already many former Democrats are joining our ranks. The best of feeling prevails.

IN one of his speeches at the Chicago Convention, George William Curtis said:

> We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definit principle, a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country; *a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and* NOW ATTEMPTS TO SNEAK BACK TO POWER AS A CONSPIRACY FOR PLUNDER AND SPOILS.

This is what Mr. Curtis said only a fortnight ago in the Republican Convention, in the hearing of 10,000 men, and now he has joined "the conspiracy for plunder and spoils." "Sneaking" must be an uncomfortable word to Mr. Curtis if he stops to reflect.

THAT venerable old Bourbon, the St. Louis *Republican*, is trying to prove that the Democratic party is the party of civil-service reform! because the bill was introduced by Senator Pendleton. But the *Republican* seems to have forgotten that the Democratic Legislature of Ohio kicked him out of his seat for doing it; and that it was Republican votes that carried the bill in Congress.

THE Boston *Advertiser* thinks that the canvass in New York is particularly important because of its relation to the choice of a Legislature which has to choose a Senator to succeed Mr. Lapham, and it urges the voters of that State to return once more a Republican Legislature. But will it inform us how the support of Cleveland (Dem.) for President, which it advocates, is going to help secure a Republican Legislature?

THERE are lively times in Maj. McKinley's district, Ohio. The Major is a candidate for re-election to Congress, but he has three or four ambitious competitors who think he has enjoyed the M. C. honors long enough, and they are shrieking for rotation. A correspondent writes:

> Medina County presents a funny sight just now, and the Philistines be upon her. Every other county in the Twentieth District has a candidate. She has none, and all hands are at work in the Medina delegation, for she can nominate whom she pleases. She is crowded with McKinley's, Crowse, and McClure's henchmen, and the patriots are harried, and hauled, and bullyragged until they wish they were dead. While a McKinley striker has the old man out in the road a Crowse man is talking hens and soft-soap to the old lady, and a McClure man is climbing over the back fence. So it goes on morning, noon, and night, and meanwhile Lord help poor Medina.

MANY gentlemen are reported to have said that, much as they deplore the nomination of Blaine, they yet hold any Republican to be better than any Democrat, and that no disaster could be so great as Democratic success.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Yes; and is it not true that when in Washington prior to the Chicago Convention Mr. George William Cursis was asked whether, in case Blaine were nominated, he would support him, Mr. Curtis replied unequivocally that in preference to a Democrat he would vote for Mr. Blaine?—*Boston Journal.*

It is now in order for George William to rise and explain.

THE thoroughness with which the Blaine and Logan men are organizing is remarkable at this stage of the campaign. Said a Democrat, with a despondent relaxation of the under lip: "The Republicans will have the campaign fully organized and have a grip on the entire country before we know who our leader is to be. You have the start of us by a month now, and the indications are that we will be so disappointed in the selection of our leader that it'll take us another six weeks to get our campaign organized."

THE Gardiner (Me.) *Journal*, an independent paper, but not a bolter, says:

> If the Democrats in the country at large are of the same mind as many we know of around here there will be no doubt of Blaine's election. We know of several old "red-hot Andrew Jackson Democrats," as Josh Whitcomb says, who declare they will vote for Blaine.

THE story of a North Carolina ruby is thus set forth by the Asheville *Citizen:* "Daniel Sedford found a ruby in Clay County which he sold for $15. It next sold for [illegible] then for $6,000, and a lapidary bought it, and after working upon it sold it for $16,000."

THE London papers denounce Blaine as anti-British, and are calling upon the Americans to rally round the free-trade flag. It looks as if the London journalists were anxious to provide campaign literature for the Republicans.—*Toronto Mail.*

D. R. LOCKE says he will support Blaine. What cares Mr. Blaine for a bolt if he has Locke?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Gladstone's followers are to wear on his next birthday a bunch of lilies, with oak and ivy leaves, supposed to represent purity, strength, and tenacity, which are considered by them the three most prominent characteristics of their leader.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren declares that her new and unique house in Washington was built entirely from her own designs, and her statement is received with no doubt whatever, since, among other novelties, she has inserted an open fireplace at the head of the main staircase.

The "faith cure" cult seems to be spreading. A young woman of Norristown, Pa., who was far gone in consumption, threw away her medicines and just believed she was cured, and she says she still believes she is cured. All of which is interesting, but the question still remains: Is she cured, and if cured did she really have consumption—what physicians certify that she was afflicted with "phthisis pulmonalis"?

Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, who has just been chosen an honorary member of the German Chemical Society, is the first American to receive that distinction. "Its significance will be appreciated," says Prof. Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, "when it is stated that the list of honorary members is a very short one, and includes such names as Bunsen, Kopp, Berthelot, and [illegible] land."

A New York sculptor has just finished a bust in clay of Mr. Blaine preparatory to reproducing it in plaster. The bust was modeled from life, and the sculptor has a letter from Mr. Blaine pronouncing his work satisfactory. The head is turned slightly to one side, and is a strikingly accurate reproduction of the Maine statesman's well-known features. His strong individuality and manhood are portrayed with excellent effect. The eyes are especially good.

Mr. Samuel Ward had completed before leaving England for Italy the first part of his autobiography, carrying his life down to the time he first went to Germany. It was chiefly written at Dalmeny, Lady Rosebery acting as his amanuensis. It is said by those who have read it to be full of spirit and even boyish gayety. It is to be hoped that during his last stay in Italy he may have advanced the story. What was written will be published for private circulation.

Miss Mary Anderson aroused great enthusiasm in Dublin. The last night of her engagement there the populace to the number of about 3,000 surrounded the theatre where she played and the hotel where she lived, and took the horses out of her carriage and drew her home. In fact, the fair actress was nearly torn in pieces as she made her entrance to the hotel. Miss Anderson will appear in London Sept. 1, as Galatea and Clarice. This bill was taken off April 4 to a house of $1,[illegible]. Its revival, therefore, is deemed judicious. It will probably run for fifty nights, and then Miss Anderson will bring out "Romeo and Juliet."

Many interesting reminiscences of Bishop Simpson are related, one of the most familiar to his clergy and people being dwelt upon with pleasure as indicative of the modest demeanor of the distinguished churchman. It is related that many years ago, soon after he first took up his residence in Philadelphia, he visited Lancaster one Sunday and modestly took a seat in the body of a church of which the Rev. Dr. Bishop was pastor. The latter did not know his visitor, but, recognizing him as a minister, invited him to preach. He delivered one of his most eloquent sermons. As he concluded, the minister approached the preacher and shook him by the hand. "What did you say your name was?" asked the pastor. "Simpson, sir," replied the eloquent churchman; "Matthew Simpson." "What! are you Bishop Simpson? Well, I'm not surprised now," said Dr. Bishop.

The popular notion that the remains of Byron were refused a resting place in Westminster Abbey requires some qualification. The precise facts are given in the appendix to Lord Broughton's "Tour in Albania." The body was brought to London in July, 1824, and a rumor prevailed at the time that a formal application had been made by his executors to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for permission to bury him in Poet's Corner. But no such formal application was made. An inquiry was indeed made of Dr. [illegible], Dean of Westminster, without instructions from the executors, whether the permission, if asked for, would be granted; and an answer was given in the negative. Byron was accordingly buried at Hucknall Church, near Newstead Abbey. Ten years later Dr. Ireland refused to allow the statue of the poet by Thorwaldsen a place in the Abbey. "I [illegible] indeed," he said, "greatly wish for a figure by Thorwaldsen here; but no taste ought to be indulged to the prejudice of a duty."

Ben: Perley Poore writes: "Charles Dickens, when he first visited Washington, in 1842, was just entering his 30th year. He was a middle-sized, somewhat fleshy person, and he wore a [illegible] frock coat, a red-figured vest, and a fancy cravat that concealed the collar and was fastened to the bosom in rather voluptuous folds by a gold pin and chain. His hair, which was long and dark, grew low upon the brow, had a wavy kink where it started from the head, and was corkscrewed as it fell on either side of his face. His forehead retreated gradually from the eyes without any marked protuberance save at the outer angles, the upper portion of which formed a prominent ridge a little within the assigned position of the organ of ideality. The eyeballs completely filled their sockets. The aperture of the lids was not large, nor the eye uncommonly clear or bright, but quick, moist, and expressive. The nose was slightly aquiline, the mouth of moderate dimensions, making no great display of the teeth, the facial muscles occasionally drawing the upper lip most strongly on the left side as the mouth opened in speaking. His features, taken together, were well proportioned, of a glowing and cordial aspect, with more animation than grace, and more intelligence than beauty."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Arrest of a Notorious Mexican Bandit—A Locust Plague in Mexico.

Last Moments of the Prince of Orange—The Country's Future—Germany's Attitude.

Granville Notifies the Powers that the Egyptian Conference Will Convene June 28.

MEXICO.

A NOTED BANDIT CAPTURED.

MATAMORAS, Mex., via HOUSTON, Tex., June 22.—[Special.]—Jesus Arriaga, alias Chucho el Roto, one of the most notorious thieves and murderers of Mexico, is said to have been the leader of the party who strangled Tra Munoz, the eccentric lady who lived alone in a big rambling house in Queretaro. He is also said to have lead the party of bandits who recently made a futile attack on the Central Railway train near the same city. He it was who robbed the custom-house there and committed a dozen bold burglaries, getting away with thousands of dollars' worth of plunder. His last exploit, which was to enter the store of Sr. Manuel Alday by means of a hole bored through the thick tile roof and the stealing of $1,500 from the safe, caused his downfall. The Chief of the Queretaro police ran him to earth and captured him. When examined, he insisted that he was José Vega, of Nizaba, and conducted himself with the utmost coolness. He has been taken to the Capital, and put in the felon prison.

A LOCUST-PLAGUE.

The plague of locusts is so bad on the south coast of Vera Cruz that the rancheros refuse to risk the loss of their seed corn by planting it.

A NEW LOAN.

Congress has given President Gonzales full power to negotiate a new loan for $30,000,000.

SEVERE STORMS.

Destructive storms have been frequent recently in various parts of the Republic. At Lascasa, State of Chiapas, in a destructive hailstorm, stones of extraordinary size fell. The standing crops were ruined, and at Tepinapa, State of Oaxaca, a cyclone, or rather waterspout, was followed by a terrific fall of hail. The result was a complete destruction of all vegetation.

A STRIKE.

All the operatives at the American Iron Foundry, established at the famous Mercado Iron Mountain, near Durango, are on a strike.

SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.

Such is the scarcity of small change in Vera Cruz that coins are cut up to represent those of less value. In the City of Mexico many counterfeit bits, made of a piece of copper with silverfoil glued on either side and the whole imperfectly stamped to represent worn money, are being circulated.

HIGH PRICES.

In Queretaro beef has risen to the unheard-of price of 25 cents a pound, which is causing great suffering among the poor.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

New and rich deposits of gold ore have been discovered in the San Felipe Mountains, near Tapachula, State of Chiapas.

DROUTH AND GRASSHOPPERS.

At many haciendas near Hacotalpam the stock are perishing for want of water. Drouth and the grasshoppers are rapidly turning the section into almost a wilderness.

THE STAMP TAX.

Congress has passed a law doubling the stamp tax on all documents.

HOLLAND.

THE PRINCE'S LAST MOMENTS.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—The Prince of Orange passed a calm night and peaceful morning before his collapse. In the forenoon Saturday he seemed so well that the doctors talked of sending him to the South of France. At 11 o'clock he suddenly exhibited symptoms of extreme weakness and fainted. His respiration became greatly enfeebled. Subsequently a slight recovery was noticeable, and the lungs seemed paralyzed. From this time until his death the Prince remained unconscious.

THE KING AND THE COUNCIL.

The King has returned from Carlsbad, and held a conference with the Cabinet. The President of the council has convoked a general State Council. The Cabinet decided to resort to the provisions of the law of Nov. 3 and 4, and will convene the Chambers, forming the States General in a plenary Congress of 78 Senators instead of 39, and 172 Deputies instead of 86. This Congress will proclaim Princess Wilhemine successor, under the Council, to the regency, with Queen Emma as Regent and the President of the Council as Chancellor. The Cabinet has determined to refuse to share tutelage with any German branch of the royal family.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, June 22.—Bismarck, during the illness of Orange, caused the German representatives at the various European Courts to declare that any attempt of the successor to the regency in Holland to make it a European question would find instant opposition from Germany. This declaration is taken to mean that Germany alone has a right to meddle in the affairs of Holland. The King is ill, and his death is near. On his decease the Duke of Nassau, failing to obtain the throne of Holland, will claim the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of a dispatch on the attitude of France towards England, says:

"You are aware that at the present moment something is taking place in Holland which will set all the politicians in Europe thinking, more especially those of France and England. The danger of the death of the heir to the throne of Holland reopens in Europe one of the most serious questions which have arisen for a long time, and for some European States in particular the question thus raised is of enormous importance. I will not enter into a discussion of the matter. You, however, admit, I suppose, that France and England have a vast common interest in the question which almost overshadows all the rest. England is well aware that if she wished, whenever the Dutch throne was on the point of being vacated—for such would virtually be the case on the decease of the reigning monarch—she would not be a loser. France knows, on the contrary, that if she were on bad terms with England she would be confronted solely by hostile Governments ready to keep her out of all eventual schemes and compensations; whereas her situation would be quite different if she retained a friendly understanding with England, while England's attitude also would be very different according as France was beside or against her. It is true that the Prince of Orange is not dead, and may, fortunately, recover. Nor is the King ill or his death imminent. The Prince's malady, however, taken in connection with the precarious state of the succession, constitutes one of those facts which cannot be disregarded by statesmen, especially by a French Premier."

EGYPT.

THE MUTUAL DISTRUST OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The *Sun* London cable says: The latent and mutual distrust of France and England is now being openly paraded on the comments upon the Egyptian conference, which appears every day in the newspapers of Paris and London. It is obvious that each country is jealous of the other's possible gains in the approaching repetition of the "spoiling of the Egyptians," and public opinion, is egging on the journalists to all sorts of irritating and dangerous accusations. The Frenchmen say that England is only displaying her traditional shopkeeping instincts in her haggling over Egypt, so that her views are bounded by a pound's periphery, and that her estimate of national honor, prestige, and pledged faith is illustrated by her desertion of Gen. Gordon. To these bitter taunts the English press replies that France is as keen in the pursuit of a franc as England is of a guinea; that France proved herself a cowardly ally at the moment when decided and dangerous action was necessary, and now seeks an undue control of what English valor alone has rendered valuable. There are also many cutting allusions to the Frenchmen's "glory thirst" in seeking new territory all over the globe; and these are met by the charge that England, like the continental Powers, fears for the stability of its own monarchical Government, while she sees how great and glorious a European Republic can become. The papers of each Capital accuse the opposit Government of trying to overreach the other, and if there is any such concord between the two Cabinets as Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville would have us believe exists, it is certainly not reflected in the newspapers of either country.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The latest trustworthy information about the negotiations is that Mr. Gladstone desires to submit all the debatable points to Parliament before laying them before the conference, and that M. Ferry wishes to act similarly toward the French Chambers. In the meantime the popular dislike of the proposed conference steadily increases, and it becomes daily more evident that this Egyptian question will prove to be the hottest crucible in which Liberal statesmanship has yet been tried. The Tories boastingly predict that when Gladstone comes to be measured by such circumstances as these, triumphantly encountered by Disraeli at Berlin, he will meet with crushing disaster; while the Liberals feel confident that when the Premier retires from his coming diplomatic battle with Ferry, Mancini, and Bismarck he will have demonstrated himself to be the completest of British statesmen.

A CIRCULAR FROM GRANVILLE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, June 22.—Granville, through the English Embassadors to the Powers, has sent a circular convening the Egyptian conference June 28. The circular briefly repeats the terms of the dispatch of the 19th of April suggesting the conference, and adds that the conference is called to consider what changes will be necessary in the law of liquidation to restore financial order in Egypt. The circular is attributed to a design to influence Parliament by the presence of the conference during the approaching debate on a vote of censure in regard to the Egyptian policy. Before sending the circular Granville was assured of its acceptance by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

JEW-BAITING.

HORRIBLE SCENES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—A cable to *Truth* from St. Petersburg says: Jew-baiting in Southern Russia continues with all its vigor. The riots at Adzesso have been followed by other riots at Simpherepool, and now Nishni Novogorod has followed their example. The people, infuriated by some alleged misdeeds of the Jews, attacked their houses, threw their furniture into the streets, abused the women, and chased the terrified men through the thoroughfares. The Jews made for the headquarters of the military and the police. They were followed and intercepted, and all their appeals for mercy were unavailing. When caught they were beaten with sticks and struck with stones. In some cases they were hanged to lamp-posts. In others they were kicked into the gutters and left there to die. The people were frantic. The police could not control them, and are charged with not having seriously attempted to do so. The cause of the outbreak is not yet fully known, but it is supposed to be owing to the alleged habits of usury followed by the Jews and general prejudice. There were in all eleven Hebrews killed and forty wounded. The people are still laboring under great excitement.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL PROJECT.

SIR EDWARD WILLIAM WATKIN ENTHUSIASTIC.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: Sir Edward William Watkin, M. P. for Hythe, is as enthusiastic as ever over his channel tunnel project, despite the adverse majority of 138 in the House of Commons last month, and the sturdy opposition of the Duke of Cambridge, the commander of the forces, and of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. Your correspondent saw Sir Edward at the Reform Club last night, and in reply to a question as to the Commander-in-Chief's objections said, emphatically:

"I do not care a two pence for the Duke of Cambridge's opinion. I will make that tunnel in spite of his opposition and that of Mr. Chamberlain."

"What about the adverse vote in the House in May?"

"That was obtained by the lobbying of the coast railway companies. The cause of their hostility is very obvious, for who would cross the channel in their wretched little steamers if they could go under it by rail in a safe tunnel? As far as that opposition is concerned, time is our best ally. Public opinion and public needs already require the tunnel, and they will soon demand it in a voice that will be unmistakable and irresistible."

"The Duke of Cambridge asserts that there are military reasons that would make the construction of a tunnel between France and England inexpedient, and even dangerous."

"Just so, but I am willing to set against that notion of his the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known that he favored the project of an international tunnel, and I believe that the English people still regard the hero of Waterloo as a more capable strategist than the present commander of her Majesty's forces, even with Lord Wolseley thrown in."

"Then you do not fear an invasion of England via the tunnel?"

"No; the idea is absurd. If the French should attempt it they would be foiled just as Pharaoh was in his pursuit of the Israelites, and it wouldn't require a miracle either."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PARNELL THREATENED WITH ASSASINATION.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The *Truth* Dublin cable says: Parnell has been threatened with assasination if the dynamite outrages continue. It is said that he has recently received several anonymous letters, and that each of the writers warned him that an attempt would be made on his life unless the dynamiters ceased their outrages. Parnell refuses to condemn the dynamiters, although appealed to by the English press. He says it is none of his business; that the ways of the dynamiters are not his ways, but that he has not and his friends say he will not condemn them in Parliament. He declines to be interviewed on the subject.

JOYCE AND HIS BRASS TUBE.

LONDON, June 22.—The tube found in the baggage of Patrick Joyce, who was arrested on the Illinois yesterday, is believed to be an infernal-machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden log, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it leading to a chamber containing a liquid supposed to be explosive. There was an outer wooden casing sixteen inches long and four thick, within which a brass tube was inserted. On removing a metal cap the liquid was found. Except by a careful examination it was impossible to suppose the article anything but a log of wood. Joyce is from Bellaire, O.

A BISHOP'S ADVICE.

Bishop Butler, of Limerick, adressed a deputation from the National League. He approved of the convention to select candidates for Parliament, and advocated the selection of Parnell adherents only in the City and County Limerick.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

MADRID, June 22.—In Congress yesterday the West Indian members advocated the suppression of export duties, a reduction of import duties, a reduction of expenses from $34,000,000 to $24,000,000, and the early conclusion of a treaty of commerce with America as the only means of extricating Cuba from the economical depression now existing. The Government declared it was impossible for Spain to assume the Cuban debt and annual deficit, and it was impossible to satisfy Cuban aspirations for better commercial relations with America, which would damage the peninsula trade with the colonies. A slight reform was promised to facilitate trade between Spain and Cuba. The depression, it was declared, had been aggravated by the too rapid abolition of slavery. The reply of the Government caused much discontent among the members.

NOTES.

EX-MINISTER SARGENT.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—A *Sun* London cable says: Among the guests at the banquet to be given Wednesday evening next in honor of ex-Minister Sargent will be Minister Lowell, ex-Senator Ferry, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., Mr. Bruce Joy, Mr. Bronson Howard, ex-Mayor Hall, ex-Minister Noyes, Consul-General Merritt, District-Attorney Tenney, and Mr. J. P. Bigelow.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox epidemic continues to spread rapidly throughout the metropolitan districts. There are already about 1,700 cases in the London public hospitals, and new cases are being daily reported at the rate of about seventy-five per week.

PERU.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LIMA, Peru, via GALVESTON, Tex., June 22.—*El Comercio* states that the Towns of Piaco and Ica have been occupied by Caceres' forces.

A BIG FIRE.

Half the town of Pisagua, including the business portion, has been burned.

CABLE NOTES.

Continuous rains have stopped the French operations in Tonquin.

The powder-mills at Pontremoli, Italy, exploded yesterday. Thirty were killed and seventeen injured.

The Spanish bark Angelia, which left New Orleans for Barcelona, was struck by lightning and burned. The crew were rescued.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent a present of a valuable carpet and other costly gifts to Abram S. Hewitt, who last winter was presented to the Sultan by Wallace.

Several foreign Anarchists have been arrested at Vienna, and in their possession was a dynamite bomb of sufficient power to blow up the largest public building in Vienna.

The French Imperial Committees have re-elected Cassagnac President and have approved Prince Victor's resolve to obtain his independence, and declared him the representative of religious liberty and order in democracy.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, light local showers, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, no change in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local rains, partly cloudy weather, winds generally from southeast to southwest, nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall dur'g last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.16	72	S.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.08	78	N.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.80	81	W	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.95	75		Clear.	0
Galveston	29.99	80	S.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	29.91	80	N. W.	Clear.	*
Shreveport, La	29.98	84		Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.03	84		Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.02	83		Clear.	0
Louisville	30.01	83	N.	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.05	84	N. E.	Hazy.	0
Nashville	30.00	80	N.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	30.04	75	N. E.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.05	73	E.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.06	73	E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.04	81		Clear.	0
Erie	30.06	74	N. E.	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.08	66		Clear.	0
Port Huron	30.00	75		Clear.	.01
Rochester, N. Y.	30.08	73	S. E.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	30.05	77	S.	Clear.	0
Toledo	30.01	79	E.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.01	69	S.	Cloudy.	.07
Chicago	30.00	74	E.	Clear.	.0
Duluth	29.93	61	E.	Clear.	.0
Escanaba	29.95	69	S. E.	Cloudy.	.04
Marquette	29.98	79	S.	Cloudy.	.0
Milwaukee	29.99	72	W.	Clear.	.0
Mackinaw	29.98	69	S. E.	Cloudy.	.25
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.01	82	N.	Clear.	0
Davenport	29.96	75	N. E.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	29.95	72	S. W.	Fair.	0
Keokuk	29.99	74	S.	Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.98	73	S.	Clear.	.02
Moorhead	29.88	75	E.	Clear.	*
St. Louis	30.03	78		Clear.	.07
St. Paul	29.91	70	S. E.	Clear.	.41
Springfield, Ill.	30.03	73	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.95	72		Clear.	.16
Omaha	29.93	72	S.	Fair.	.08
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.89	70	E.	Cloudy.	*
Fort Buford	29.87	77	N. E.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn	29.88	73	N. E.	Fair.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.88	60		Clear.	0
Deadwood	29.88	63	S. E.	Clear.	*
Ft. Assinniboine	29.87	76		Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.86	69	W.	Cloudy.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.80	66	S. E.	Fair.	0
Dodge City	30.00	62	W.	†L. rain.	.01
North Platte	29.87	74	S. E.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.98	68	N. W.	Fair.	.02
P. Arthur's Land'g	29.90	56		Foggy.	0
Kingston	30.07	67	E.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.68	75	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can	30.01	67		Fair.	0
Quappelle	29.88	69		Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.88	67	N. E.	Foggy.	0
Saugeen, Can	30.02	67		Clear.	0
Toronto	30.07	66	N. E.	Hazy.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.89	71	S.	Clear.	0
Helena	29.81	71	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Huron, Dak	29.90	70	S. E.	Clear.	.22
Las Animas	29.84	69	N. W.	Clear.	.42
Little Rock	29.97	78		Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.77	74	E.	Cloudy.	0
Stockton	29.91	79	S. E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.037	74.5	74		0		Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.061	77.1	68	E.	6		Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.999	79.5	56	N. W.	5		Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.996	73.2	77	E.	4		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.998	74.2	78	E.	2	.59	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 80.5.
Minimum temperature, 69.3.
Mean daily barometer, 30.011.
Mean daily thermometer, 76.1.
Mean daily humidity, 69.

Storm Damage in Canada.

HILLSBURG, Ont., June 22.—A heavy thunder-storm prevailed in this section last night. Considerable damage was done by washouts. Traffic on the Credit Valley Railroad will be interrupted for some time.

STABBED BY AN ITALIAN.

A number of boys maliciously pelted an Italian with apples at Polk and Clark streets. Clarence McGovern, a watchman in the employ of the new gas company, was guarding a tool-box close by. The Italian, thinking the watchman had instigated the boys to assault him, rushed upon him with a knife, and, after inflicting severe wounds in McGovern's back and head, fled.

A PASTOR INSTALLED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. W. T. Chase, recently from Cambridge, Mass., was installed pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city this afternoon. The exercises were held in the Grand Opera-House, the society having sold their old church and not having a new one yet completed. There was a very large attendance. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Galusha Anderson, President of the University of Chicago, who took for his subject, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The address to the pastor was by the Rev. H. C. Woods, of St. Paul, the address to the people by the Rev. Dr. Riddell of the same place, and the hand of fellowship was given by the Rev. T. A. Field of Minneapolis.

THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Change of the Cincinnati Southern's Gage.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have under consideration the changing of the gage of the road from the Southern gage of five feet to the standard gage of four feet eight and one-half inches. A resolution providing for such a change will be voted on at the next meeting. In the meantime arrangements have been made for a joint meeting of the Trustees and the Transportation Committees of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the advisability of the proposed change in the city's road. When the road was built it was the general belief that the city would derive the most advantage from it if the gage were made to correspond with that of the Southern roads and bulk was broken here. It was argued that if this was not done Cincinnati would become merely a way station and the greater part of the benefit resulting from the building of the road would go to Chattanooga, its southern terminus. The leasing company, however (known as the Erlanger syndicate), now propose, if permission to change the gage of the Southern can be obtained, to also change the gage of their entire Southern system, including the New Orleans & Northeastern and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Western, which is now building. This puts the matter in a different light, and it is quite possible the Trustees will authorize the changing of the Southern gage. The leasing company state that their tonnage for the first five months of 1884 was 31 per cent heavier than for the same months in 1883, and that they have reached the limit of business that can be handled until the necessity of breaking bulk is removed. It is even hinted that the company will refuse to pay the next quarter's rent for the road unless they are given authority to put it in such shape that they can handle the business offering.

The Fargo Southern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—C. J. Eddy, formerly of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, now General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Fargo Southern, states that in about two weeks from date the road will probably be finished sufficiently to handle freight, and that by Aug. 15 will run passenger-trains. Being questioned as to the relations of the road with St. Paul and Minneapolis, Mr. Eddy remarked: "We will probably work harmoniously with all the other roads identified with St. Paul and Minneapolis. We are an independent line, but propose to deal fairly with all the other lines."

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Father Cleary's New Edifice at Kenosha Consecrated by Bishop Ireland—Excursions from Chicago and Elsewhere.

KENOSHA DEPOT, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The new Catholic Church, of which Father Cleary is pastor, was dedicated today. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 people were present. Special excursion trains ran from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine, each of which was well loaded. There were also two excursions by boat from Chicago. The first left Chicago last evening that arrived here early this morning, the same boat making the round trip today. About 300 excursionists arrived by the early boat, many of whom went back on the first return trip because, it is said, they were unable to get anything to drink in this city. The train from Milwaukee arrived about 11 o'clock bringing between 300 and 400 passengers, among whom were several benevolent societies in full regalia and a band of music. They were met at the depot by the A. O. H. of this city and a number of citizens accompanied by the National Band. A procession was formed and marched to the church. The visitors from Chicago were met and escorted to the church in the same manner. The church, though large, was insufficient to contain so large a concourse of people, the streets surrounding the church being full as well as the church building.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Ireland conducted the services, and also delivered a lecture to a large assemblage at the church tonight. The old church was transformed for the time being into an immense dining-hall, where the visitors were well provided for, and all fared sumptuously.

The train from Chicago left on the return-trip at 5:30 p. m., and that going north at 7:30, the boat starting on its last return-trip to Chicago about the same time. It is a little over a year since the laying of the corner-stone of this church, at which time there was also a very large assemblage present. The church is said to be one of the finest in the State, and was erected at a cost of $28,000, which is considered remarkably low, a circumstance due to the excellent executive ability of the pastor, the Rev. Father Cleary, who superintended the construction.

THE SCOTT LAW.

Inside History of the Recent Decision.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The inside history of the late remarkable decision by the Democratic wing of the State Supreme Court is gradually leaking out. It is now reported through authentic channels that the present Supreme Court will not declare the Scott law unconstitutional. Judges O'Key and Follett were prepared to so decide in the late cases, but Judge Owens, who, beside being a temperance man, believes in the constitutionality of the law, would not join with O'Key and Follett, although much urged to that action by Gov. Hoadly, who felt that the promise to the saloonkeepers should be kept as a measure of policy. The Governor was so solicitous that Owens finally consented to a compromise and joined with O'Key and Follett in the decision just announced. Gov. Hoadly's argument has been that it would never do at this time to do nothing and that the thing must be tided over till the November election in such a way as to not entirely alienate the liquor men from the Democratic party. If the question of the constitutionality of the law is pressed with the court as at present constituted it is asserted it will be decided in favor of the law.

The Toledo Saloonkeepers.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The liquor-tax complications seem now to be in a fair way for settlement in this county. The action of the Liquor-Dealers' Association of Lucas County in proposing to resist the collection of the assessments, it appears, affects only a comparatively small part of the trade. The County Commissioners have since, by resolution, extended the time to July 3 without penalty. Meantime, up to the close of business last evening, about half the dealers have come forward and paid their tax, and most of the others, it is thought, will have paid before the first of the coming month.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

UTICA, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—The seventy-second commencement exercises of Hamilton College opened today with the baccalaureate sermon by President Darling before a large audience in the Presbyterian Church. The occasion differed from similar ones in past years in that the seats assigned to the graduating class were empty, the class emphasizing its continued hostility to the President by this unusual course. The President spoke from the Gospel of John, xvii., 4: "I have glorified them upon the earth," etc. "All the works of God," said the speaker, "have the same end in view. In the family every member moving about another is himself a centre of attraction. Outside of the family the same is true. God sees the need in every age of so many artists, poets, soldiers, and so gives according to the need. By wise distribution of talents He conserves the interests of society. God gives to different men the talents necessary to the work He has for them to do."

The absence of the graduating class obliged the President, when he came to the usual formal address in closing, to adopt the third person in place of the second—thus: "The position occupied by the class about to graduate has elicited my theme. Welcome them to the great work upon which they are to enter." The address closed with a fervent exhortation to the graduates to be faithful to their work and not be ashamed to say, "The Lord is my light."

This evening the Rev. Dr. Roob, of Albany, delivered an interesting address before the Young Men's Christian Association of the college.

OBITUARY.

Maj. Lucius Drury.

Maj. Lucius H. Drury died yesterday at 7:30 a. m. after a protracted illness. A post-mortem examination showed that his death was caused by a wound received during the Rebellion. He had reached the age of 60, having been born at Highgate, Vt., Dec. 20, 1824. Having entered a printing office at an early age, he became an adept in all branches of the "art preservative," and, with various degrees of success, edited and published five different newspapers. His first work as a typesetter was done in the old *Messenger* office at St. Albans, Vt. In 1844 he worked in the Burlington *Free Press* office; in 1845 he edited a paper at Newbern, N. C. Not finding that part of the South a bonanza for a newspaper enterprise, he located at Camden, Ark., where he founded the original *Arkansas Traveler* in company with another aspirant for fame in this field of journalism. Not meeting with satisfactory returns for his labors there he embarked in a similar enterprise at De Kalb, Miss. This not paying he gave up the South, and, returning to Vermont, started a Democratic paper, the *Franklin County Herald*, at Swanton, but it being at an unfavorable time and locality for the publication of a newspaper of that political faith this undertaking did not prove a permanent success. After this he worked for a year or two upon papers in Zanesville and Chillicothe, O., and in 1857 moved to Berlin, Wis., where he started the *Green Lake Democrat*, but, owing to the panic of that year and the succeeding hard times, he had met with only indifferent success there when the tocsin of war sounded and he was given a commission by Gov. Randall to raise a part of a battery of light artillery. It required but a few days for him to enlist a full battery. He was ordered into Camp Utley at Racine, elected and commissioned Captain of the Third Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery, better known as "The Badger Battery," and in January, 1862, was assigned to the command of Gen. Buell at Louisville, Ky. In 1863, in addition to the command of this battery, he was made Chief of Artillery of Van Cleve's division of Gen. Crittenden's corps. It was while serving in this capacity and at the head of his batteries during a reconnaissance in force Sept. 8, 1863, in front of Lee and Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga River, that he received the wound, a minie ball through the body, and through the central part of the liver at that, which has at last ended his life. At the expiration of four months he was back in command, and soon after was promoted to the position of Chief of Artillery of the Fourteenth Corps, and breveted Major. After the fall of Atlanta, he, with his original battery, was mustered out of the service by reason of the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted. He was then commissioned Major of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and assigned to duty in the fortifications around Washington, where he remained until the War closed. After the War he settled in Chicago and engaged in the commission business on South Water street. He was West Side Assessor for two years, and subsequently became Superintendent of the *Northwestern Lumberman*. Failing health caused him to give up business requiring so much labor, and he received the appointment of Custodian of Public Property of the Custom-House. Two years later he was appointed one of the customs inspectors, which position he held at the time of his death.

He was twice married, leaving three children by his first wife, a son and two daughters, and his second devoted wife to mourn their loss. The funeral will occur Tuesday, June 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. at his residence, No. 1014 West Adams street. The Loyal Legion, George H. Thomas Post of the G. A. R., and Ashlar Lodge of F. & A. M., to all of which he belonged, will unite in extending to him the last earthly tribute of fraternal love and respect.

Col. Charles Ransford Jennison.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 21.—[Special.]—Col. Charles Ransford Jennison died at his home here this evening of consumption.

[With the exception of Gen. Lane and John Brown he was the most conspicuous figure in the early border warfare in Kansas and Missouri. He entered that contest with great zeal, and soon became a terror to pro-slavery men. Jennison and his men traveled about among the enemies of freedom with the swift destructiveness and erratic movement of a cyclone. They "fired" the pro-slavery Judge Williams, better known as "Fiddling Williams," out of Fort Scott. They captured Ben Rice from the pro-slavery posse with one-tenth of the force that guarded him. They chased Frost with 1,500 Missouri militia, and defied Harney with 150 United States Dragoons. Jennison was commissioned Captain of the Mound City Rifle Guards by Charles Robinson, the War-Governor of Kansas, Feb. 19, 1861. It is said to be the first company organized on the Union side to support Lincoln's Administration. In September he was commissioned Colonel of the First Kansas Cavalry, afterwards the Seventh, but known everywhere and all the time as "Jennison's Jayhawkers." He was assigned to the command of the border, with headquarters at Kansas City and issued a proclamation denouncing and warning traitors as the prelude to a hot campaign. Maj.-Gen. Hunter appointed him Brigadier-General for gallant and efficient service. Gen. Denver superceded Hunter. Jennison had no confidence in Denver's loyalty, and said so and resigned. The resignation was accepted and Jennison was afterwards placed under arrest, but he had a multitude of friends both among the people and their leaders in the War for the Union. He was sent to St. Louis, received an ovation there, and was released on bail. He received an ovation wherever he went, and after the Lawrence massacre rushed into the field with a regiment he had raised and equipped in thirty days. Soon after that he raised a post battery at Fort Leavenworth with remarkable celerity. While in command of his regiment he swept up and down the border like a whirlwind, and had all sorts of adventures and sanguinary engagements with bushwhackers. In the summer of 1864 he had a brisk engagement at Camden's Point, Mo., driving the enemy out and capturing a large quantity of stores and munitions of war. During the Price raid he was sent to Lexington, Mo., to reconnoitre, under orders of Gen. Curtis, and there met the advance of Price's army of 26,000. The overwhelming force compelled him to retreat, but he fought every step and made a stand on the Little Blue, bringing on a general engagement, and holding Brown's Ford with his division ten hours, until he was flanked by Gen. Joe Shelby, but routed him and drove his men into timber under cover of darkness. The next day Jennison held a very dangerous position in the battle of Westport. He charged the enemy in a cornfield and routed them, but they were reënforced and the same ground was won and lost a third time by Jennison's men, the field being literally strewn with dead and wounded. This was the turning point of the conflict. Jennison pursued Price, attacking his rear hourly and at Newtonia, where Price made a last stand, his army was terribly punished. When Gen. Price was driven across the Arkansas Jennison returned through a desolated country in command of forty pieces of artillery, 500 wagons, and 1,100 men. This practically closed his military career.

In Memory of Bishop Simpson.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—This evening services in memory of the late Bishop Simpson were held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the large auditorium being crowded to its utmost capacity. The pulpit and altar were handsomely and profusely decorated with floral tributes. Special music was rendered by the church choir, after which ex-Vice-President David Davis stood in the pulpit and spoke as follows: "The lives and services of the great men of the church are not the especial property of the particular denomination to which they belong, but the common property of all Christian people. A great man has fallen in Israel, the head of the Methodist Church, and beloved by every one attached to that organization, yet the teachings of his life are a legacy to all churches and his death will be mourned and his memory cherished by all people who love high character and revere the great divine who concentrates his life to his sacred calling. Bishop Simpson was equaled by few and surpassed by none as a pulpit orator, and this I think will be the verdict of all who had the privilege of hearing him. I enjoyed this privilege on several occasions, and always listened to him with increasing interest and admiration. It was my good fortune to hear him deliver a sermon in vindication of foreign missions, which I consider the ablest presentation of the subject within my knowledge. In the exposition of any subject he always observed that method which is indispensable in any great effort. He was a close reasoner, and enriched his argument by the force and learning of his illustration and by the power of his eloquence. From the start he drew his audience to himself and chained their attention until he closed. Very often we tire of even an able clergyman when the sermon is too long protracted. For my part I was always sorry when Bishop Simpson stopped speaking. The Methodist Church has been distinguished for the ability, learning, and piety of its Bishops. But Bishop Simpson excelled them all as a preacher. As a citizen his crowning virtue was his patriotism. He threw the weight of his great influence into the cause of his country during its darkest hours, and exerted all his strength to preserve the integrity of the Union. He was the admirer, adviser, and friend of President Lincoln, by whom he was greatly trusted and beloved, and when that great man died by common consent he was chosen to conduct his funeral obsequies. Friends on earth, in Heaven reunited." At the conclusion of Senator David Davis' remarks the Rev. T. C. Iglehart, pastor of the church, delivered a memorial sermon. The services throughout were very impressive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Memorial services were held in most of the Methodist churches today over the death of Bishop Simpson. At Central Avenue Gov. Porter delivered the principal address, and was followed by the Rev. A. Merine, the Rev. R. C. Houghton of Roberts Park, and John Alabaster of Meridian Street.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Memorial services in honor of the late Bishop Simpson were held in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Nearly all the Methodist clergymen in the city took part and a very large audience was in attendance.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—Memorial services out of respect to the life and character of Bishop Simpson, deceased, were held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church tonight, all the Methodist churches in the city uniting in them.

Funeral of Gen. McCandless.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—The funeral of Gen. McCandless this afternoon with full military honors was in charge of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and the services of burial were under Masonic conduct.

Joseph Cram.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 22.—Joseph Cram, an old pioneer of Grand, Traverse County, died in this city last night aged 82. Is father of Mrs. T. L. Bates.

ILLINOIS STATE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—An important meeting was held here last night of leading citizens of this city to take action relative to the alleged decadence of the Illinois State Industrial University, and to originate measures for a better administration of its affairs. It is averred that the attendance of the institution has fallen off nearly 40 per cent in three years, and the students now are young boys instead of the more mature students of former years. The Hon. Able Harwood was Chairman, and earnest addresses were made by Messrs. Judge Langley, B. C. Beach, Prof. Moore, of the City High-School, H. Swannell, the Hon. J. R. Scott, J. B. Arnold, H. H. Harris, M. E. Lapham, Capt. Smith, Max Eichberg, and many more of the most prominent businessmen of the city. They avowed a deep interest in the university, as the county has given $400,000 to its support. This movement for a change in the administration of its affairs creates a profound interest in this city and Urbana.

MARINE NOTES.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers City of Ludington, Colin Campbell, tug G. W. Brockway and tow, schooners Z. Y. M. C. A., Conneaut, Lillie Pratt, Rose, Jessie Winters, Day Spring. Cleared—City of Ludington.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner F. M. Knapp, Chicago, grain; she reports having laid-out from Cove Island four days, detained by dense fog.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Pacific and Alberta, from Port Arthur, the latter two days overdue. The steamer Algoma has not been heard from yet; she is three days overdue.

DROWNED.

Joseph Penke and John Busch, Bohemians, 18 and 19 years old, were drowned while bathing in Mud Lake, near Kedzie avenue. The bodies were not recovered, though a protracted search was made for them by the police. Both lived with their parents, Penke at No. 515 West Twelfth street and Busch on Eighteenth street near Morgan.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, Germanic, and the Polynesian.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived, the Australia, the Austral, the Philadelphia, the Lord Gough, the Boston, and the Istrian.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased Lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Perhaps you have not tried Sapolio for scouring. Those who have tried it praise it highly.

Hunyadi Jànos
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
"A natural laxative, superior to all others."
Prof. Macnamara, M.D., of Dublin.
"SPEEDY, SURE & GENTLE."
Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P., London.
"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
London Medical Record.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.

What would you give for a friend who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapolio is just such a friend and can be bought for 10 cents a cake.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
Newport, Vermont,
Is now open. Has accommodation for 400 guests. Is delightfully situated on the Lake, the pure atmosphere being particularly favorable for those afflicted with hay fever or malarial troubles. First-class orchestra; drives delightful; scenery unsurpassed; good boating. Is on direct line between Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Boston. Best way to reach this favorit resort is via Michigan Central Grand Pleasure Tours, represented by L. D. Heusner, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.
Terms, $3 to $3.50 per day; $12.50 to $17.50 per week. Send for circular. W. F. BOWMAN, Manager. Formerly proprietor from 1860 to 1877.

THE KENSINGTON,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This beautifully located and first-class hotel will commence its third season June 14. Being a few hundred feet from the thoroughfare on Union-av.—the finest drive in Saratoga—and overlooking Congress Park makes it especially desirable for families.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor; also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.
Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 500 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Season of 1884 opens June 21. Unexceptional in all its appointments. Finest beach in the world. JAMES McCLELLAN, Proprietor, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., and Bryn Mawr Hotel. For terms, etc., address Cape May, or the Philadelphia office, No. 49 South Third-st.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests. DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL!
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens June 28th.
THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights, Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, Waukesha, Wis.
This popular house having been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order, will open for the season WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884. For rooms and terms apply to ALBERT CLEVELAND, Manager.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.,
CARPETS.
To reduce stock previous to our Semi-Annual Inventory, we are making especially low prices on all standard makes of Fine and Medium Grade Carpetings.
We are offering, at a reduced price, a large stock of
CHINA MATTINGS,
Comprising Jointless Solid Colors, Red and White Check, White, and a large variety of Fancy Patterns and Colors.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Special Attractions!
LADIES'
WHITE EMB'D SUITS!
WHITE AND COLORED
LAWN WRAPPERS!
WHITE and COL'D LAWN WRAPPERS
WITH POLKA DOT.
Summer Silk Suits at $12. Worth $20.
Summer Silk Suits at $15. Worth $25.
Children's White Pique and Lawn Suits, all ages, from 2 years to 16.
INSPECTION INVITED.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.
Summer Weight
BLACK GOODS!
SACRIFICED.
42-inch LACE BUNTING,
Cost to import 32 1-2c yard, never retailed for less then 45c yard, special offering at
15c Yard.
40-in. All-Wool Lace Buntings
Reduced from 55c to
35c Yard.
44-inch All-Wool Buntings,
35c Yard,
Worth 60c.
English Brocade Grenadines
Reduced from 50c to
25c.
Silk and Wool Grenadines
Reduced from $1.50 to
75c Yard.
Bl'k Lawns, Satines, and Surahs
At Special Sale Prices.

NO POISON
AMMONIA, ALUM,
OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a Physician with special regard to health.
Is a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known.
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2416 New York.

NEW YORK.

Confidence in Wall Street Operations Shaken by Commodore Garrison's Failure.

Deacon White and Saturday's Flurry—Vanderbilt Said to Have Sustained Heavy Losses.

An Unprovoked Murder—The Coney Island Meeting—The First National's Losses—A Fatal Fire.

WALL STREET.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S FAILURE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: If something more was wanted finally to disgust everybody with Wall street and frighten them away from it, this something was admirably done last week. The failure of men reputed to be arch-millionaires is in itself a strong disturbing element, but when the very possibility of their failure is indignantly denied by the failing men themselves within a few hours of their making an assignment the business community is placed in the position of a paymaster's heavily-laden chest carried into the camp of cowboys and road agents. The commotion produced by the circumstance of Commodore Garrison's failure was of the most alarming character. When confidence in public statements of facts is gone the whole business edifice of a community falls to pieces. When it becomes evident that no plain, truthful statement of facts from any millionaire bank President or railroad President can be obtained every man of sound mind locks up in his safe the ready cash he has got and sends to Jericho every business except that of which he has absolute control himself. It is the fault of lying millionaires, lying bank Presidents, and lying railroad magnates that the denials are now accepted as confirmations.

SATURDAY'S FLURRY.

The momentary flurry in the stock market Saturday morning has, it seems, also postponed the collapse of two or three important Wall street firms. But the last hour of business fairly suggests the probability of our hearing of them tomorrow or the next day, unless, of course, the Gould-White-Morgan combination have money and courage enough to try once more to put prices up by means of the squeezing artifices in which they have of late so freely indulged. It is to be feared, however, that Deacon S. V. White & Co. have played their little game once too often. Saturday's sudden collapse of prices after the wild boom engineered in Lackawanna and Missouri Pacific seems to indicate it quite clearly. Deacon S. V. White is altogether too inexperienced in this game. He forces it too brutally. It should be played in a gentle way, as Jay Gould plays it. Gould would never have allowed Missouri Pacific to jump up as it did Saturday if the Deacon had not forced his hand by the Lackawanna deal. As an irreverent bear remarked: "The Deacon has altogether too much of the parson's cheek about him. He talks big and loud now because he knows that he cannot be talked back at. With the aid of D. P. Morgan and one or two squeezers of that stamp he bought up nearly all the floating Lackawanna stock and has taken it with him to the pulpit, but let him finish his benevolent sermon and come down. We shall then give him a piece of our theology." In the last so-called calico squeeze Mr. White put the same stock to $130 a share in a few hours. It has tumbled since to $92. Saturday he bolstered it up to $105 again, but before another fortnight is over he will probably have to sell his holdings at $75.

THE COAL STOCKS.

It seems positively absurd to try to put up the price of any stock forcibly in the present general condition of affairs, but to push up coal stocks with the constantly growing depression of the anthracite-coal business seems to be more than an absurdity. The atmosphere of the rivers grows more and more black with the smoke of bituminous coal, and some ferries on the Delaware River itself seem to have given up the use of anthracite fuel because its price is kept at extortionate figures. The same thing is going on throughout the West, which has plenty of soft coal of its own, and reduces its demand for hard Pennsylvania fuel every month. Apart from that a company like Reading can never get out of its difficulties unless it mines and sells all it can without any regard to restrictions imposed upon it by rival concerns. The best informed coal men know it, and consequently none of them expects the extorting and mischievous coal combination to live longer.

VANDERBILT.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is supposed to be deeply interested in the Reading property, and will probably be the first to throw the combination cap over the windmills. He hates to lose money more than he hates to be beaten on the road, and he must have lost a good deal of it lately, both by the fall in price of his investment securities and by the stock operations of the junior members of his family. It is rumored in Wall street that he paid a big Wall street bill before sailing for Europe, and had to pay a bigger one still upon his return. Of course all this cannot affect him seriously, but he is sure to be anxious to make up the losses, and the easiest way for him to do so is to make Reading and Jersey Central break loose from the rival companies and make them work for all they are worth. Such at all events is the opinion of very shrewd Pennsylvanians.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Conference Committee of the House of Representatives has made the men interested in the shipping business quite jubilant. The long-expected report has been unanimously agreed to by the House, and will most likely pass the Senate. American vessels engaged in foreign trade will now be treated on equal terms with railroads, stage-coaches, and coasting-vessels. They will no longer be compelled to take foreign mails without proper remuneration stipulated for by contracts with the post-office. To the old and till now ill-fated Pacific Mail the new law will be worth about a million a year. Speaking of the condition of affairs of this company, a prominent Wall street speculator who has lately become a heavy stockholder in it said: "I have put a great deal of money in it because I believe that the dark days of this much-abused concern are over. The company is doing an immense business and is now loaning nearly a million of dollars in the street from the surplus of its treasury. All the talk about its steamers not being worth the money paid for them is simply trash. Which is the railroad of this country that could not be duplicated for one-quarter of its original cost? With the progress of the Panama Canal the franchise alone of the old firm will be some day worth the amount of its capital stock."

MURDER.

A LANDLORD KILLED BY HIS TENANT.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Peter McCormack, an old and highly respected resident of Hunter's Point, owned a number of houses there, and one of them, a saloon, situated on Ferry street, not far from the Thirty-fourth street ferry, was occupied by Patrick Kernan. Kernan failed to pay his last month's rent, and Mr. McCormack had notified him that he must vacate the premises. Just before 12 o'clock today Kernan called upon Mr. McCormack at his residence, in Twelfth street, which is almost opposit the county jail, and asked to see him. He was told that the gentleman was in the basement. An Italian who resides in Mr. McCormack's house was sitting in the hallway, at the rear of the basement, talking to Mr. McCormack, when Kernan came in the front door, which was unfastened. When Mr. McCormack saw him he said: "Hallo, Kernan; won't you come into the dining-room?" "Yes," he answered, "I'll go with you anywhere." Kernan then walked into the dining-room, followed by Mr. McCormack. A moment afterward the Italian heard Kernan say: "What are you going to do with me?" And Mr. McCormack replied: "I'm going to put you out of that place, Kernan; you can't stay there any longer." In an instant the response followed: "Then you or I have got to die." A report succeeded, and Mr. McCormick came running out into the hallway, threw up his arms, and said: "Oh my God, Ralph, I'm shot!" and fell backward and died. Kernan at that moment dashed out of the dining-room, and, throwing open the front door, escaped into the street. The Italian ran after him, when Kernan pointed his revolver at him and said: "I'll give it to you, too, if you follow me." The man was sober and seemed to know perfectly well what he was doing. Kernan was finally overhauled and locked up in the county jail. When he was captured he had the pistol with which he had committed the deed cocked and ready for use. Kernan seemed to be perfectly unconcerned. He arrived in this country from Ireland about a year ago, and has only resided at Hunter's Point a little over two months. Peter McCormack was one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens of Hunter's Point. He was 57 years old.

THE TURF.

RACING, BETTING, AND SALES AT CONEY ISLAND.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The weather continues to favor the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the racing last week attracted large crowds. Saturday the betting was unusually large, although it was very difficult to pick winners, and the bookmakers continue their policy of laying absurdly short odds. The consequence is that they drive numbers of people to the Paris mutual and auction pools, where a backer, of course, cannot use the discrimination which he can with a bookmaker. Saturday's racing has given the turf two new aspirants. The Hon. R. A. M. Sandys, a young son of Lord Sandys, was so pleased with the running of the Lisbon Target colt in the second race, where he gave Rica all she could do to pass the judges' stand first, that he bought the unnamed racer from Kelly's stable. Later on, when Kelly's Lerna colt won the 2-year-old selling sweepstakes, another young Englishman, Lord Abercrombie, secured the winner for $875, to the great surprise of many, who thought that Kelly would have bought in his good-looking chestnut. After this purchase our well-known dandy, Berry Wall, who is always ready to bet on something, made a match between his Wallflower and the Lerna colt for $2,000 a side. The distance is to be three-quarters of a mile, Wallflower to carry 120 pounds and the Lerna colt at catch-weight. The race will probably be run Tuesday or Thursday. Much amusement was created in the first race when Plunger, who was entered to be sold for $500, was bid up to $1,755, at which price he was bought in. It seems that there is an unwritten law at Brighton Beach that no one should bid against the owner of a horse if he wants to buy in. Mr. Holland, the owner of Plunger, is a Brighton-Beacher, but to his astonishment Plunger was actively bid for, and thus he was considerably out of pocket by winning the race, which was for a purse of $500, while his horse was entered to be sold at exactly the same figure, the owner having now to pay over to the association the extra $1,255.

WARD'S FRAUDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL'S CLAIM DISALLOWED.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—F. D. Tappan, J. D. Vermelye, George S. Coe, and J. T. Woodard, the special committee appointed by the Clearing-House Association to investigate the justice of the First National Bank's claim to be reimbursed for the $215,000 taken out of its balance by the Clearing-House Committee to pay fraudulent checks drawn by Ferdinand Ward and presented by the Marine Bank, have made a report. The committee is of the opinion that the First National Bank has no claim under the constitution, which provides that "errors in the exchanges and claims arising from the return checks, or from any other cause, are to be adjusted directly between the banks who are parties to them, and not through the clearing-house, the association being in no way responsible in respect to them." In concluding its report the committee says: "In passing upon this claim of the First National Bank your committee conceive that they have nothing to do with the real hardships of the case, which they deeply regret. As between the two banks it is so flagrantly unjust that they believe it impossible for the courts to permit money thus fraudulently abstracted from the First National Bank to be divided among creditors of the Marine National Bank."

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

TWO MEN KILLED AT A FIRE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A disastrous fire occurred today in the large wholesale bakery establishment of A. D. Haseman, in Williamsburg. A wall of the burning structure fell into the alley-way where the firemen stood, and three were buried in the ruins. Their names were Henry Tyeck, George W. Haight, and Stephen Allen. Allen was the first taken out. He was burned and mangled, but alive. The others were dead. The building was entirely destroyed, entailing $100,000 loss. A stable in the rear of the bakery was also burned with eight horses.

PUZZLED FENIANS.

HOW THEY REGARD THE "NEW MOVEMENT."

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—Some of the Fenian chieftains of this city are greatly puzzled over the dispatch from London, just published, in regard to James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head-centre, and the "new movement" against England. "How do you regard this London dispatch?" was asked today of Mr. Patrick Joyce, Secretary of the revolutionary branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and he replied as follows:

"I do not attach any importance to the dispatches from London and Paris concerning the proposed conventions at Chicago and Paris in the interests of Ireland. James Stephens is represented as connected with a new movement in favor of a military organization on the lines proposed by the late John O'Mahoney. I suppose this must mean physical force, but in the line of so-called 'honorable warfare'—that is, an open fight on Irish soil—I cannot believe that James Stephens can advocate anything so foolish. There would not be a half dozen men coöperating with him at Chicago. How can any sane man think it possible for 4,000,000 of people unarmed to attack 30,000,000 armed? I maintain that even if successful for the time being they could not hold Ireland while England maintains her present position. I hold that we have demonstrated that we can injure England in money and prestige; that our movement compels her to keep an army of police and spies and degrades her among the nations of Europe."

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, when questioned, said: "I don't know what to think about the English telegraph dispatches. Yesterday we had James Stephens denouncing dynamite, and today we have him organizing a balloon expedition to drop dynamite down in London City. If James Stephens will go in for using all the forces against England that England uses against us, I am with him. If he is opposed to dynamite he is opposed to the wishes of the mass of the Irish race, and he can go his way. I do not believe in this work of not being able to fight England in the field in honorable warfare. The way is to destroy her cities and her ships. It will cost the Irish less money and less life."

"Do you employ women in this dynamite warfare against England?" Mr. Rossa was asked.

"Yes; we use every possible available agent, and employ women in this work. Most assuredly, yes. The women are better than the men."

"THE OLD TICKET."

THE CRY BEING REVIVED.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The cry for the "old ticket" is being revived here. *Truth* says:

"Mr. Tilden must be made the candidate either with his consent or without it. The consequences can be safely left with the Almighty. The American people owe it to themselves to put Samuel J. Tilden in the Presidential chair, of which he was robbed by Republican schemers eight years ago. He is the only Democrat who can be elected, and if he lives but an hour after his election a great wrong will have been rebuked, and popular rights vindicated and upheld. Nominate the old ticket."

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE TRADES UNIONS.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Central Labor Union today nearly all the trades-unions represented reiterated their determination to sustain the butchers in their struggle against the sale of Chicago dressed beef.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH.

GOING ABROAD.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—John McCullough will sail for Germany aboard the North German Lloyds steamship next Wednesday, June 25. The tragedian intends to pass the summer at Carlsbad and other watering-places in the Black Forest.

A CAUSELESS OUTRAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—Capt. Driskof, of the schooner A. V. Drisko, from Cardenas, reports that his vessel was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat while he was entering the Cardenas harbor. The attack was made May 21. The Captain says he cannot account for the firing, which was unexpected and entirely unwarranted. A passenger on the schooner, T. J. Collins, witnessed the alleged outrage, and his affidavit has been taken. The facts have been forwarded to Washington by the American Consul at Cardenas.

DEFENDING HIS PROPERTY.

A Saloonkeeper Fires at Daybreak Marauders and Fatally Wounds One Man.

Early yesterday morning Timothy Galvin, 24 years old, who boards at No. 732 Herman street, called at Dr. Mullen's office, No. 743 West Twenty-first street, for treatment for a bullet-wound that he said he had received a short while before. The man had been shot near the right kidney, but refused to say under what circumstances. The Doctor told him to go to his boarding-house and he would procure assistance to extract the bullet. Dr. Mullen reported the occurrence to the police at the Hinman Street Station before visiting his patient. He failed to locate the ball and says the wound is fatal. Galvin bore a bad reputation with the police. Upon investigating the case the officers learned that about the time Galvin said he had been wounded shots had been heard in the vicinity of Robey and West Nineteenth street. Joseph Hausknick keeps a saloon in that locality. Upon sight of the officers he evinced great excitement, and broke out with: "I only did it to defend my property." He was taken to the station. He said that about daylight a beer-keg came crashing through his window, and upon going to the door he saw several men running across the street. He fired two shots, but did not know that he hit any one. He is held to await developments. Galvin afterwards said he was passing on the other side of the street when the disturbance occurred, and that one of the bullets hit him.

BURIED ALIVE.

Terrible Fate of a Young Married Lady—Complete Prostration of Her Husband.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 22.—[Special.]—One of those ghastly stories of interment before life has become extinct, which cause an involuntary shudder of horror to pass through the reader, is current in this city tonight. The victim, so the story goes, is a young married lady of 20 years. In May of last year, three months after her marriage, the lady was taken violently ill, and after lingering for ten days, apparently died. There were certain peculiarities about the appearance of the supposed corpse, however, which caused a suspicion in the mind of the attending physician that his patient might be in a trance, but after keeping the body for four days with no signs of returning life the remains were consigned to the grave, temporary interment being made in the family lot in an abandoned graveyard. A day or two ago the body was disinterred prior to removal to another cemetery. To the surprise of the sexton the coffin-lid showed signs of displacement, and on its being removed the grave-digger was horrified to find the remains turned face downward, the hands filled with long tufts of hair torn from the head, and the face, neck, and bosom deeply scratched and scarred, while the lining of the coffin had been torn into fragments in the desperate efforts of the entombed victim to escape from her terrible fate. Since the discovery the young husband has been prostrated, and his life is despaired of. The names are withheld.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

A Clerk in the Baltimore Post-Office Confesses to Opening Letters and Extracting Money.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—[Special.]—Following fast on the defalcation of Joseph Dougherty, chief of the money-order division of the Baltimore Post-Office, was the arrest today of Charles C. Hemmick, chief separating clerk of the post-office, on a charge of robbing the mails. Hemmick is a young man and well connected. He had always borne a good reputation, though recently he had gotten into bad company. For the last three months letters containing money passing through the Baltimore Post-Office failed to reach their destination. Numerous complaints were made to the Postmaster, and Post-Office-Inspector Henderson was detailed to investigate the matter by decoy-letters addressed to two Eastern publishing houses, and each containing small amounts of money. He detected Hemmick today, and found the money in his possession. Hemmick confessed to having opened about twenty-five letters and extracted drafts and cash, but it is thought that the number of letters rifled will reach several hundred. As fas as known the amount stolen is about $1,000.

PICNIC BATTLE.

The members of the French Church of Notre Dame, situated at Congress and Halsted streets, gave a picnic at Whiting, Ind. During the forenoon about ten roughs made a rush upon the treasurer and also upon the supplies of the picnickers. Officer Le Plant, one of four policemen detailed from the Twelfth Street Station to attend the picnic, followed one of the men, whom he saw making off with some wine. The thief, seeing he was pursued, fired at the officer, who drew his revolver and emptied it at the other. The roughs then came to the assistance of their companion and the policemen to their brother officer. The invaders retreated through the woods. They were all armed and maintained a fusillade, which was returned by the police. A hundred shots were fired, but no one was injured. A couple of the roughs were arrested and brought to town. They gave their names as Jones and Smith.

ASSAULTED A SALOONKEEPER.

Martin Seymour, a teamster, 22 years old, was arrested at the saloon of Joseph Hausner, No. 18 Currier street, for seriously assaulting the saloonkeeper. Seymour and two companions named Keating and Mox were refused drinks at the saloon on account of a long-standing bill which they declined to settle. Seymour then sent a little boy into the saloon for a pail of beer, which was given him, but when the saloonist found he had no money he attempted to take it away from the boy, who ran toward the door. Seymour and his companions, who were secreted close by, sprang upon Hausner, knocked him down, and then kicked him and beat him with pool-balls until the victim was insensible. The three then fled and the other two have not yet been arrested. Hausner's condition is critical.

SUNDAY BURGLARIES.

Joseph Cleary, Jerry Lafeure, and Charles Grady, lads from 19 to 20 years old, well known to the police of the Twelfth street district, are under arrest on a charge of having committed two burglaries yesterday afternoon. They entered the house of Miss Dahl, at No. 694 Thirteenth place. The occupants of the house were at Douglas Park. Entrance was secured by cutting a lock. The marauders obtained jewelry and clothing valued at $50. The house of Miss Reath, No. 676 Thirteenth place, was next visited, and like booty was secured. A portion of the plunder was found upon them when arrested. They had disposed of the remainder.

THE LIGHTNING.

Lightning struck the flag-staff at engine-house No. 19, at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and ran along the wire stay to the brass pole, and then to the floor. Capt. Fitzgerald, who was sitting in the house, was slightly stunned.

The tower at the Chicago University, at Douglas place, was struck by lightning, knocking off about two tons of stone, which fell through the building to the third floor. No one was injured.

A BRUISED HEAD.

Steve Lavelle, a young man in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and living at South Chicago, was seriously injured about the head while going north on a State-street car. He was with a lady friend, whom he left inside the car while he went to the forward platform to smoke. In leaning off the car his head came in contact with the supports of the bridge. He was severely crushed. He was removed to his home in a critical condition.

COLLEGE BOAT-RACES.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The time o the college races has been definitly fixed—the Harvard-Columbia freshman race Wednesday afternoon and the Yale-Harvard Thursday afternoon.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure. All Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1. Druggists.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

He Is Formally Notified of His Nomination for the Presidency.

A Notable Scene on the Lawn at the Candidate's Augusta Home—The Speeches.

AT AUGUSTA.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—[Special.]—The official notification of Mr. Blaine of the action of the Chicago Convention was quietly performed at 11 this forenoon. Previous to this the time of the members of the committee was generally spent in social intercourse at the hotel, as the day was so warm that a walk or drive about the city would have been quite uncomfortable. The committee was one of the largest that ever waited upon the nominee of a National Convention, and considering the distance some of the members had come was quite a remarkable gathering. The most distant States and Territories were represented, while New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah were unrepresented. Two of the delegates were colored, representing the District of Columbia and Mississippi, the latter gentleman attracting considerable attention on account of his defeat of Clayton for Temporary Chairman of the National Convention. At Portsmouth, N. H., on the trip to this city yesterday, he was called upon for a speech and made a ringing one. Today no speeches were made in this city by any member of the committee, except Chairman Henderson to Mr. Blaine.

THE SCENE.

The reading of the letter of notification took place on the lawn in front of Mr. Blaine's residence, and was a scene long to be remembered by those in attendance. Beneath a stately butternut tree, and in front of some low clumps of cedars and hemlocks, at the east of the house and near Capitol street, the committee took a position in the form of a semi-circle. In front was Mr. Blaine with folded arms. Just to the rear were stationed Mr. Walker Blaine and J. G. Blaine Jr. On the right of Mr. Blaine and a few feet distant was Chairman Henderson. Standing by the fence which separates the lawn and Capitol street was a bevy of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Elkins. Mr. Elkins and several Augusta gentlemen were near at hand. In the street was a large number of carriages occupied by spectators. It was a cool and comfortable spot, and none better could have been selected. A fresh breeze rustled through the tree-tops and largely mitigated the sweltering heat. Chairman Henderson read the letter in a clear, powerful tone of voice, which was distinctly audible to all. The letter is a credit to Gen. Henderson. When read before the committee at the Parker House in Boston Friday, it was accepted without any changes. Usually the letter has been revised by the committee when presented. After Mr. Blaine had finished reading his response Chairman Henderson took a step forward and said: "To one and all of you I introduce the next President of the United States." This was greeted with cheers, Mr. Blaine responding with a bow. Hardly had the applause subsided when Gen. Henderson moved to the side of Mrs. Blaine, who was standing near, exclaiming at the same time: "With equal pleasure I take the liberty to introduce the coming lady of the White House." Three cheers for Mrs. Blaine were given with much power. The committee departed for Portland at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEN. HENDERSON'S ADDRESS.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—Early this morning the streets began to assume a lively appearance, and long before the time for the committee appointed by the National Convention to notify James G. Blaine of his nomination to the Presidential candidacy of the Republican party to perform that duty, a considerable crowd had collected around the Augusta House to gaze with curiosity upon the members of the committee.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the National Committee proceeded in a body to Mr. Blaine's residence and were received by Mrs. Blaine. As the day was oppressively hot, and the rooms of the mansion crowded almost to suffocation, it was suggested that the presentation address be made upon the lawn. Accordingly the committee and guests proceeded to a well-shaded portion of the grounds, where a semi-circle was formed, and all stood with uncovered heads, making an impressive scene. The rustling of the spreading branches of the great elms and the buzzing of insects were the only sounds to disturb the stillness. When all were in readiness Mr. Blaine was escorted to the lawn, where he stood within the arc of the semi-circle.

Gen. Henderson then stepped forward and presented the address of the committee. Reading from a manuscript, he spoke as follows:

"MR. BLAINE: Your nomination for the office of President of the United States by the National Republican Convention recently assembled at Chicago is already known to you. The gentlemen before you, constituting the committee, composed of one member from each State and Territory of the country, and one from the District of Columbia, now come as the accredited organ of that convention to give you formal notice of the nomination and to request your acceptance thereof. It is, of course, known to you that, beside your own, several other names among the most honored in the councils of the Republican party were presented by their friends as candidates for the nomination. Between your friends and the friends of the gentlemen so justly entitled to the respect and confidence of their political associates the contest was one of generous rivalry, free from any taint of bitterness, and equally free from the reproach of injustice. At an early stage of the proceedings of the convention it became manifest that the Republican States, whose aid must be invoked at last to insure success to the ticket, earnestly desired your nomination. It was equally manifest that the desire so earnestly expressed by the delegates from those States was but the truthful reflection of the irresistible popular demand. It is not thought, nor pretended, that this demand had its origin in any ambitious desires of your own or in the organized work of your friends, but it was recognized to be what it truthfully is, the spontaneous expression by a free people of love and admiration of a chosen leader. No nomination would have given satisfaction to every member of the party. This was not to be expected in a country so extended in area and so varied in interests. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 disappointed so many hopes and overthrew so many cherished ambitions that for a short time the disaffection threatened to ripen into an open revolt. In 1872 the discontent was so pronounced as to impel large masses of the party to organize opposition to its nominees. For many weeks after the nomination of Mr. Garfield, in 1880, defeat seemed inevitable. In each case the shock of disappointment was followed by the "sober second thought." Individual preferences gradually yielded to convictions of public duty. The promptings of patriotism finally rose superior to the irritations and animosities of the hour. The party in every trial has grown stronger in the face of threatened danger.

"In tendering you the nomination it gives us pleasure to remember that those great measures which furnished cause for party congratulations by the late convention at Chicago, and which are now crystallized into the legislation of the country—measures which have strengthened and dignified the Nation while they elevated and advanced the people—have at all times and on all proper occasions received your earnest and valuable support. It was your good fortune to aid in protecting the Nation against the assaults of armed treason; you were present and helped to unloose the shackles of the slave; you assisted in placing a new guarantee of freedom in the Federal Constitution; your voice was potent in preserving the National faith when false theories of finance would have blasted the National and individual prosperity. We kindly remember you as a fast friend of honest money, of commercial integrity in all that pertains to the security and repose of capital, the dignity of labor, the manhood, elevation, and freedom of the people, the right of the oppressed to demand and the duty of the Government to afford protection. Your public acts have received unqualified indorsement and popular approval. But we are not unmindful of the fact that parties, like individuals, cannot live entirely on the past, however splendid the record. The present is ever charged with immediate cares, and the future presses on with its new duties and its perplexing responsibilities. Parties, like individuals, however, that are free from stain of violated faith in the past are fairly entitled to the presumption of sincerity in their promises for the future. Among the promises made by the party in its late convention at Chicago are: Economy in the party administration; protection of citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad; prompt restoration of the navy; a wise reduction of the surplus revenues, relieving the taxpayer without injuring the laborer; the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers; import duties, when necessary at all, to be levied not for revenue only, but for the double purpose of revenue and protection; the regulation of internal commerce; the settlement of international differences by peaceful arbitration, but coupled with the reassertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by the fathers of the Republic; perseverance in the good work of civil-service reform, to the end that dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage be wisely and effectively avoided; and an honest currency, based on coin of intrinsic value, adding strength to the public credit and giving renewed vitality to every branch of American industry.

"Mr. Blaine, during the last twenty-three years the Republican party has builded a new Republic—a Republic far more splended than that originally designed by our fathers. As its proportions are already grand, they may yet be enlarged; its foundations may yet be strengthened, and its columns adorned with beauty more resplendent still. To you, as its architect-in-chief, will soon be assigned this grateful work."

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY.

Mr. Blaine listened to Gen. Henderson's address, standing under an elm-tree, with his arms folded on his chest, and his eyes usually cast down, but at times wandering about and scanning the faces of the audience. When Gen. Henderson had concluded speaking, Mr. Walker Blaine, the candidate's son, stepped forward and handed his father the manuscript of the address in reply to that of the committee. Mr. Blaine then read as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE: I receive, not without deep sensibility, your official notice of the action of the National Convention already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate, more profoundly than I can express, the honor which is implied in the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican party of the Nation, speaking through the authoritative voice of its duly accredited delegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage from the list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor and my desire to prove the worth of the great trust reposed in me.

"In accepting the nomination, as I now do, I am impressed and I am also oppressed with a sense of the labor and responsibility which attaches to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected, and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to say that I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the National Convention, and in whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval.

"Apart from your official errand, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared the duties of public service, and have enjoyed most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great Republic has been agreeable, and during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but among friends. Invoking the blessing of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts."

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply, the members of the committee were introduced to him individually, and an hour was spent in social and informal converse. The members of the committee then repaired to the residence of Col. Osgood, where they were entertained at lunch. At 1 o'clock they left for Portland.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—[Special.]—Nature had painted the lawn with its loveliest tints. The weather was a little warm for comfort, but upon the grass plot where the spreading branches of an old butternut tree cast a welcome shade the heat was not oppressive. The act was set in the open air to escape the depression of crowded parlors, because this was an occasion when every one interested felt impelled to do and appear at his best. The change was a golden thought, and the fact that it was made upon the moment added a fresh interest to the neat scene that the players and spectators created as they dropped into their situations in the open air. Mr. Blaine's house is not a large one, and was built just before he entered National politics. Its location and surroundings make up for any defects the unpretentious frame building may have. The State he has served so long contributes much to make it a pleasant home. The Capitol building in the midst of its ample grounds sits upon a hill just beyond, and almost casts its shadows over the now notable place. Before it a public grove stretches away to the Kennebec River, some half a mile distant.

It was 11 o'clock to the minute this morning when the committee to officially notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination for the Presidency appeared at his residence. The gateway was open and so was the front door, and the body passed into the parlors one by one. They were presented by Chairman Henderson to Mrs. Blaine, who had a kind word of greeting for all. Perhaps twenty minutes were spent in the reception-room in social talk between guests and members of the committee, Mr. Elkins mingling pleasantly in the throng. All this time Mr. Blaine was in his office waiting the cessation of social courtesies and the summons for the final and formal ceremony. It was soon given, and the host appeared alone in the hall door and took the arm of Gen. Henderson, who was waiting his coming. "Shall it be here or outdoors?" asked the leader. "On the lawn," replied several persons in the same breath. The candidate and the Chairman passed out the door, turned to the left upon the grass plot, and stopped in the shadows the largest tree in the front yard threw upon the greensward. The company followed and grouped about the two central figures of the gathering. They stood facing the front street, with the side highway on their right. A little to the left of Mr. Blaine grew a clump of cedars, and to the right and further in front was the favorit shade-tree under which the committee gathered and whose sheltering arms turned aside the hot rays of the sun from all.

THE SPECTATORS.

The background to this interesting picture was perhaps its chief charm. It was full of bright colors reflected by the becoming and tasteful toilets of the ladies and children who had so quickly arranged themselves in a choice position to make the scene complete and witness the unusual proceedings. Behind Mr. Blaine stood Walker, the eldest son, holding a roll of manuscript. A little further along was James G. Blaine Jr., the youngest boy, perhaps 16 years old. Close to him his sister Maggie, a young woman of fine promise. Near her was Gail Hamilton, standing side by side with Mrs. S. B. Elkins. She is the daughter of Henry G. Davis, ex-United States Senator from West Virginia, now President of the railroad in that State in which the Republican Presidential candidate is interested. Davis is a Democrat, but he and Elkins help to make Mr. Blaine strong in the "Mountain State." Behind these two interesting ladies was J. H. Manley and wife and Col. H. S. Osgood and wife, inseparable and faithful friends of the Plumed Knight. Near them, holding a playmate by the hand, was the youngest of the Blaine household, Hattie, a bright girl of some 10 years. Just beyond and nearest the committee, but only a few feet from her husband, stood Mrs. Blaine with Mr. Elkins by her side. She looked as if all-intent upon what was going on. It took but a moment to get these characters in place, but quickly as it was done it could not have been better done if the situations had been rehearsed in advance. It is indeed a pity that the camera of an artist was not laid upon this curious blending—house, sky, shrubbery, and people. It should have been preserved.

The shift from the house to the yard had been so easily accomplished that only a few of the passers-by had been attracted by it before the addresses were over. However, a few strangers and neighbors ranged themselves outside the palings and looked intently on. Chairman Henderson lost no time in doing his work. After the group was complete, he threw his eyes about a second, then drew out his manuscript and addressed Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine never looked better than when listening to the remarks except when he replied to them. During the delivery he stood erect with his arms folded, his countenance clear, his eye bright, his posture superb, and he seemed the picture of health. Now and then he would throw a glance over the committee in front of him as if searching for a familiar face, but this seemed to be done to rest the eye from looking constantly at one object, for there was no sign of recognition upon his strongly-marked features. He was in striking contrast to the man who was delivering to him the commission of a party leader voted by the convention. Mr. Henderson looked thinner and taller than ever by the side of the perfect figure of the man who waited upon his words. He seemed to grow as he read. When he had finished, Mr. Blaine turned about and took from his son's hands the roll of paper upon which was written his reply.

At times during the delivery of his lines Mr. Blaine seemed as he often has with the fire of debate. He certainly was never happier or more impressive, even during his eulogy of Garfield. His attitude, and the emphasis he often put on the words spoken today were remarked by everyone present, and the tension of close observance of his manners and speech was so marked that there was an instinctive murmur of relief when the last word was lost upon the wings of the whispering wind. As he finished, his wife first took his hand and kissed him affectionately, then friends gathered about, and the warmth of the greeting almost brought tears to his eyes. He quickly mingled with the crowd, shaking hands right and left. There were three cheers for the next President, three for the next lady of the White House, and the ceremony was over. It was picturesque and dramatic by turns. The reception on the lawn lasted nearly half an hour, when all bade the candidate and his family good-by, went to the hotel for lunch, and at 1 o'clock took a special train for Portland. There were only two notable absentees among the committeemen, William Walter Phelps and Prof. A. D. White, of Cornell University. Both sent regrets. The commencement of Mr. White's college began yesterday and Mr. Phelps was detained by business.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH.

Course of Secretary Blaine in the Case of O'Mahoney and Others.

E. P. Brooks publishes in the *Saturday Evening Call* of Peoria a long article giving historical facts and personal reminiscences relating to the career of James G. Blaine. Of Blaine's treatment of the Irish suspects he says:

Under Mr. Secretary Evarts I went abroad as Consul at Cork, Ireland, the most turbulent and disaffected anti-British consular jurisdiction in that unfortunate country. In due course Mr. Blaine succeeded Mr. Evarts as Secretary of State, and during the entire period of his service in that department, and until after Mr. Frelinghuysen had in turn succeeded him, I remained in that official capacity. It was while Mr. Blaine was at the head of affairs in Washington that the Parnell movement reached its victorious culmination, and was followed by sporadic attempts at rebellion here and there all over the island. Those attempts opened and closed the doors of British prisons upon hundreds of brave and perhaps foolhardy and misguided men, known in newspaper phrase as "suspects." Among them were a dozen or more naturalized American citizens, some of whom instantly appealed to the nearest consular officer for relief, release, or protection. The first case of this kind was that of Michael Boyton, brother of the late swimmer, at Dublin. The second was that of Henry O'Mahoney, of Ballydehob, County Cork. Boyton's case, of which I know very little, was attended to by Consul Burrows, at Dublin. O'Mahoney's fell to my lot. I may be treading upon delicate ground; but I propose to tell the entire story of my connection with that affair, and I refer to the official records to sustain my statements. O'Mahoney's wife wrote to me in his behalf, and I went very soon thereafter, at my own expense, to the Limerick jail to investigate his claims. I found he had been an American citizen, had served in the Union army, and had returned to Ireland, where he had been elected to and exercised the functions of the office of Poor-Law Guardian. It struck me that he had forfeited by the latter act all right to claim American protection. But I wrote to Consul-General Badeau, then in London, and to Minister Lowell, making out as strong a case for O'Mahoney as possible. Some time passed, and I received no answer to my dispatch. Meanwhile I sent a full statement to the department asking for instructions in the premises and complaining that Minister Lowell had neglected to take notice of my official communications to him. Long before I heard anything from Mr. Lowell and as quickly as the ocean steamers could bring it I received a dispatch from the department sent directly by Secretary Blaine approving all I had done for O'Mahoney and ordering me to pursue the same course in other similar cases which had then arisen. What instructions, if any, the Secretary sent to Minister Lowell I do not pretend to know. But from that moment there was a difference in the treatment of my communications received at the Legation in London. Mr. Lowell issued a circular letter liable to be construed as making a distinction between native and naturalized Americans, and giving general instructions to his subordinates regarding the questions at issue in those suspect cases. Right on the heels of this circular and of Secretary Blaine's dispatch to me O'Mahoney was released. The inference is too plain to require any elucidation. Protection to American citizens, of whatever nativity, in the land of their birth was then for once asserted, despite Minister Lowell's subservient explanations of the local supremacy of British laws in that region. But, alas! O'Mahoney refused to stay released. Instead of quietly attending to his personal affairs and abstaining from interference in the politics of a "friendly Power," he at once returned to the stump as the most violent agitator in the south of Ireland. He denounced the British Government and blackguarded Queen Victoria from the steps of public buildings in Cork, and in consequence was rearrested, sent back to the Limerick jail, and incarcerated as before. For the second time, as the result of Secretary Blaine's vigorous policy of protection, he was freed from his dungeon, although his actual release was not effected until after Mr. Frelinghuysen came into office.

A YOUTHFUL VICTIM OF A PISTOL.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., June 22.—[Special.]—What seems to have been a deliberate attempt at murder took place here this morning, the victim being Joseph Rennard, aged 8 years, and the assailant Charles Graham, aged 17. The two boys were playing together, during which Graham pulled a revolver. Rennard asked him to shoot, but Graham refused. Rennard then started away, when Graham called to him, "Come back and I'll shoot you." Rennard stopped and turned, when Graham fired, the ball passing through Rennard's body just above the hip, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal.

FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—Miss Lillie Smith, a beautiful Cincinnati young lady, met with a shocking accident on Sand Mountain, near this city, yesterday. She was with a picnic party and wandered off to the edge of a high bluff to view the scenery. She lost her foothold and was dashed over the edge of the terrible precipice. The accident was not discovered for some time, and she was found crushed and bleeding at the base of the bluff. Her injuries are feared to be fatal.

LIGHTNING STROKES IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., June 22.—A severe hail storm, accompanied by lightning, visited Central City this afternoon. A game of base-ball was in progress on Academy Hill. The lightning struck and killed Nicholas Newmayer, and probably fatally injured James Lick. Frank Osborn, a miner at Mountain City, was also struck, but will recover. The engine-house of the Prize Mine, near Central City, was demolished. Five miners at work were badly stunned, though they will recover.

THE OIL SHUT-DOWN.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 22.—From all parts of the oil region reports favorable to the proposed shut-down movements are being received, and, except with wells already under way, work is being suspended in Allegheny and Bradford, the Middlefield and Macksburg. In the latter district all operators but one have joined the movement. So complete is the shut-down regarded to be that some drillers and tool-dressers are preparing to leave the region.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST STRIKERS.

Pinkerton's Protective Agency sent thirty-five men to the Sheriff at Osceola, Mich., to protect the property of Peck, Ward & Co., lumber dealers, whose employés are on a strike. Fifteen more men will join them today. They also sent forty-five men to Columbus, O., where the employés of the Hocking Valley Railroad are on a strike.

AN OLD FEUD SETTLED.

SILVERTON, Colo., June 22.—Pat Cain and Billy Wilson while out horseback-riding today undertook to settle an old feud. Both drew revolvers and commenced shooting at each other while sitting on their horses. Cain succeeded in killing Wilson and also the horse he was riding. Cain was unhurt.

A YOUNG WOMAN DROWNED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 22.—[Special.]—About 10 o'clock this morning Miss Catharine Barrett, aged 19, was drowned in the back-water behind Gretna, opposit this city. The body was recovered and removed to the house of her parents, who are among the first families of the place.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TORONTO, Ont., June 22.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad collided here today. The engines and several cars were wrecked. Walls, a brakeman, and Tremellion, a fireman, were killed. Two others were seriously injured.

DR. ARMITAGE ON THE BOLTERS.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Pays His Respects to George William Curtis and His Assistant "Independents."

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Editor of the *New York Times*.]—Your own fallibility is suggested in supposing that I think the late Chicago Convention "infallible," and that to dissent from its decrees is to be guilty of "heresy and schism." The point in hand has nothing to do with either of these three questions, but relates entirely to the honorable consistency of those gentlemen who assisted so liberally to shape the decisions of the convention and now repudiate their own acts. Only this and nothing more. My only source of information on this subject is the general reports of the press, and I understand the following to be the facts in the case—namely:

1. These gentlemen were sent directly from Republican primary elections to represent the wishes of their constituents in the construction of a platform, the nomination of a Presidential ticket, and the management of the party's future well-being, including the Presidential canvass.

2. As honest and faithful representatives they used all their rights of voice and vote in serving their constituency on a parity with their fellow-members. They took their places among the convention's officers and on its committees, and did their duty without hindrance, and make no complaint that any man infringed their rights in any respect.

3. They took part in framing the platform, and voted without debate for its adoption, as did all the other members of the convention, for the vote was unanimous.

4. In voting for a Presidential candidate they followed their home instructions and their own intelligent convictions, but found themselves in a minority, and Mr. Blaine was selected contrary to their wishes.

5. After their earnest and manly resistance of this measure, and their failure to nominate their own candidate, they did not withdraw either from the convention or the party, nor did they even ask to place their protest on the minutes, but, on the contrary, they assisted in making Mr. Blaine's nomination unanimous. At any rate, it is reported to have been made unanimous. Whether they actually cast their votes for unanimity does not appear, but they well knew that the parliamentary rules of the convention, which they had agreed to adopt, counted their votes in the affirmative, unless they were actually cast in the negative, and we have no record of a negative vote on the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

6. They took an equal part with all the other delegates in selecting the General Committee for the conduct of the canvass, and committed to it the future well-being of the party, requiring that committee to assume the responsibility of maintaining and defending their own platform, and of adopting all necessary measures for the election of the ticket.

7. They remained in the convention to its close, and recorded their votes upon all other questions, and among them the perfecting of the ticket in the nomination of Gen. Logan. No other name but his was put in nomination for Vice-President, but they voted for him on a roll-call of the States, and his nomination was made unanimous by their vote. Thus they have submitted a platform with Gen. Logan upon it for the adoption of the country, and created a General Committee which they charged with the management of his election, leaving the nomination of Mr. Blaine entirely out of the question.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have always honored you for your frank outspokenness and love of fair dealing, and you will excuse me for saying that the question of "infallibility," or "Catholic Councils," or Luther, or baptism, has nothing to do with this business. If Dr. Dollinger and the Baptists had unanimously voted for the "decrees" of the Vatican Council as members thereof, you may rest assured that they would not have turned their backs upon the council and its "decrees" outside. And I now ask you to show those of us who belong to the common people and are not politicians, either, that the above series of supposed facts are not real facts, but that we are mistaken, so that we may be put in possession of the exact state of the case; or else that you will show us the consistency of these gentlemen in putting forth a platform with Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan upon it, for our suffrages, while they reject them. They certainly are citizens of whom we have always been proud, as trustworthy leaders of public action, and there must be some code of honor by which they can repudiate their own acts as responsible members of the convention which is not manifest to us obtuse folk at a glance.

THOMAS ARMITAGE.

A PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Deehan Said to Have Been Killed by a Knife Wound Inflicted by Her Husband, Who Is also in a Critical Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—[Special.]—James Deehan, a well-known contractor who has been mentioned as a candidate for the next Legislature, it is alleged, has fatally stabbed his wife and himself at his house, No. 807 North Sixteenth street. Mrs. Deehan died in great agony last night, and the husband is hovering between life and death at St. Joseph's Hospital. The facts of the alleged assault and its fatal consequence have been very carefully concealed, and the police were unaware until after Mrs. Deehan's death that she had been killed. Every one interested in or connected with the affair was extremely reticent when approached for information. Dr. B. B. Cruce, who had been called upon to attend the wounded woman, refused to make any statement. Subsequently he said that she had died of peritonitis, caused by a knife-wound in the abdomen, inflicted June 13. Mr. Deehan, it is alleged, had been drinking heavily for several weeks before the killing. His friends in the Fifteenth Ward were working to secure his nomination for the Legislature, and he entertained them frequently with wine, etc. Friday, June 13, after returning home late at night, he had a dispute with his wife. Words led to blows, and when Mr. Deehan's son, attracted by the noise, entered the room, it is said that he found his father and mother struggling on the floor. They were separated, and were apparently good-natured an hour afterwards. It is alleged that the quarrel was renewed later on, for Saturday Dr. Cruce was summoned and found the patient suffering from a deep knife-wound in the stomach. It soon became evident that the victim could not last long, and yesterday a notary public took her dying deposition. In this statement she exonorates her husband. Meantime Deehan's injuries were considered of sufficient importance to warrant his removal to St. Joseph's Hospital. Today he was placed under police surveillance. He is one of the oldest street contractors in the city, and at one time was estimated to be worth $100,000. He is 60 years of age, and Mrs. Deehan at the time of her death was nearly 60 years of age.

THE NATION'S RALLY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The bugle has been sounded;
It echoes o'er the plain;
It calls the loyal legions
Around the flag of Blaine.
The Knight whose floating banners
Bear Freedom's every star
Will not betray the glory
That millions won in war.

The Nation's pulse is beating
For grander years to be,
When Freedom's starry emblem
Floats peerless on the sea;
When crushed is every tyrant,
And crumbled every throne,
And every right protected
The humblest soul may own.

Our hearts are springing forward
To join the swelling train;
We bring the wreath of honor
To crown the Man from Maine.
The Statesman of the People,
Whate'er his foes declare,
Will ride the car of Triumph
To Garfield's vacant chair.

Then raise the sweeping chorus;
The Right must surely win!
Prepare the stately mansion,
For Blaine is going in.
Float out the flags of Victory,
Nor fear the stirring fray—
The thundering guns of Logan
Are clearing out the way.

D. MCNAUGHTON.

3843 ELLIS AVENUE, Chicago.

THE SIAMESE LEGATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 22.—The Siamese Legation are visiting the falls.

You who enjoy a pipe or cigarette cannot appreciate the luxury fully till you try a package of Blackwell's Durham Long Cut. Don't be put out if you don't get it the first time you call at your tobacconist's. He will get it for you if there is any life in him. The peculiar excellence of the Durham tobacco, and this brand in particular, is so well established among all appreciative smokers that a tobacconist must be regarded as quite out of date who doesn't provide his customers with it.

THE PULPIT.

A Sympathetic Discourse by Dr. Thomas on "A Paternal View of the Atonement."

Eloquent Tributes to the Late Bishop Simpson by the Various Methodist Clergymen.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green Discourses on the Scarlet Sin—St. Elizabeth's Corner-Stone.

DR. THOMAS.

A Paternal View of the Atonement.

Dr. Thomas preached as follows at the People's Church yesterday:

And we have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world.—*I. John, iv., 14.*

The way of knowledge is from the known to the unknown. The known is at first little and imperfect. We cannot approach questions from above—swoop down upon them by vast and immediate comprehensions, and rise at once to large inductions and generalizations. We must begin with the little things, and these may lie around us as apparently separate and unrelated facts; but after awhile we find that many of these unrelated things are alike, and we put them together, and in this way we begin to classify, and in time the mind looks no longer upon a world of separate existences, but has grouped these under general divisions, as land and water, and earth and sky, and mineral and vegetable. And, going further, these may be again divided and classified, as is soil, or rock, or mineral, and their genera, and species, and families in the great kingdom of life. When this is done, the mind may stand, as it were, above and look down from the mountain top upon the diversified fields below.

But, then, another form of questioning and study arises. At first we must learn things, and then we may compare and classify; but now comes the question as to the nature of these things. What are they? And, we may ask, Why are they? At first the mind is concerned with the external—the form, the color, the size, the weight, the qualities that appear to the senses. But now it begins to look for the deeper and interior qualities and relations, and it is here that the higher, the harder studies begin. And it is here that our greatest thinkers stand today in reference to many subjects. The field of knowledge has been well classified since the days of Bacon. Chemistry, geology, astronomy, botany, zoölogy, mathematics, language, literature, history, music, art, law, medicine, and theology have taken their places, and each is being studied with an interest unknown before. But the most that has been done in many of these departments of learning is to more clearly outline the facts and to define the laws by which they are governed. Astronomers know the movements and the approximate size and weight of many worlds, and they infer as the best explanation a corresponding law of gravity; but how, or through what medium worlds so far apart can reach out their long arms and join hands and keep step together forever is yet a mystery. And biologists have analyzed life, traced it to its smallest beginnings, and watched it in all its wonderful unfoldings, but life is still a mystery profound. The naturalist repeats such terms as protoplasm, law, force, nature; the theologian says being, intelligence, spirit, God.

Let us today take the place of learners in spiritual things, beginning with some of the near facts, travel on as best we can to a few higher conclusions. And that the truth after which we are searching may be in the mind as we go along I will state that our purpose is to try to reach by the way of induction a clearer statement and understanding of the paternal view of the atonement as found in the outgoings and suffering of love to save. And as a foundation for this we want to trace the paternal element in Nature as that in which life and love have their birth and existence.

Beginning with the things that are near, we find not only life in its various forms and gradations from the lower to the higher, but we find also that life is related to paternity. But the fact that paternity and life go together may not warrant us in assuming that one is the cause of the other; but we do seem justified in saying that life, as we know it, is conditioned upon this relation. And when we come to the quality that we call love, we never find it except as associated with life; and as an attribute of life. When we study life in its lower forms of paternity, we come first upon what we may call unconscious relationship and dependence; as of the successive growths of plants and trees. The relationship is evident, but the consciousness of the fact is probably wholly absent, hence also the corresponding affection. And yet even plants and trees flourish here in the company of their kind. In the lower forms of animal life when the spawn of fish are cast forth and left to develop in the warm quiet waters of lake or stream, the relationship is a fact, but the consciousness of the fact is necessarily lost in the millions of offspring thus produced; and hence the element of affection is wanting among these inhabitants of the world of waters. When we come to the life that is produced by brooding over the egg in the nest, we find everywhere the paternal and maternal instinct. Domestic fowls and the birds of the forest feel tenderly for their young. They make conscious provision for their coming, and care for them with constant industry and affection. The wild partridge, as I have often noticed, will place herself in danger till the young birds are hidden away; and when an enemy approaches the different kinds of birds will make common cause and unite for defense. Out at a country home, where I visit, the many birds—robins, wrens, bluebirds—were heard crying in distress, and all seen flying around a tree, and when the family went out they found a snake had crawled up and fastened its fangs in a little robin in the nest, and with part of its body coiled around a limb, was hanging in the air with the bird its mouth, and all had come to its rescue. Animals will protect their young, seeming to forget all danger to themselves.

As we ascend in the scale of being, we find an increasing nearness in the conscious relationship between parent and offspring, and a corresponding development of affection, until we reach the plane of man's life. Here the relation is still more conscious and intimate, and the affection more tender and lasting. For, under God's appointment of the marriage relation and the home, parents are united for life, and brothers and sisters grow up together, and love is the bond that unites the family. And under these conditions love becomes reciprocal, and affection is not diminished by years. A mother loves her child when that child has grown to manhood or womanhood, and children love parents on till old age and death, and then carry that love as a sacred memory and hope, and shed tears of affection at the grave where father or mother sleeps.

We find this higher principle of love, born out of these sacred relationships, assuming larger forms in communities and States, and in the institutions of society. It is out of the love of home that the broader love of country is born. A flag becomes dear because it waves over many homes, and churches, and schools, and means for all protection and happiness. It is out of the love for home that all philanthropy arises. The child on the street is somebody's child, and every father and mother must feel the stirrings of compassion when that child is cold or hungry. It is because we have all come up out of the love of home or friends that we pity the poor, and that we help the suffering, and care for the unfortunate. And in this way arise community and national interests, and men and women give money, and toil, and give life itself, if need be, in the hospital or on the field of battle. And this love power, that has been limited and localized in the past by the narrow lines of country and nationality, is beginning to find wider and deeper channels in the larger thought and feeling of the brotherhood of all races, and in this way is becoming a world sympathy and power, and the rejoicings and sufferings of mankind are becoming one.

We have found in the great order of Nature about us the fact of paternity and offspring, and the corresponding fact of affection; and as a result of this again, the suffering of love. This fact of life, and of love as an attribute of life, must be accepted along with other facts of knowledge and experience, and, as a fact, is not to be questioned. Indeed, it is in a large sense the basic fact of life, for the affectional impulses lie back of the desires for offspring, and are the source and the inspiration of the labor, heroism, and the sacrifices of the race.

And now, having found this love-principle dimly manifested in the lower forms of life, and having seen it enlarging with the progress of life in its higher forms until it becomes a deep and cherished principle and the greatest power in the life of man, we should be able to deduce from these inductions a few general laws and principles. These are: That life is related to some form of parenthood; that love is found only as an attribute of life; that love increases in the ratio of the ascent of life and the nearness of the sense of the paternal relations, and that love carries in itself the element of suffering and sacrifice for the things or persons loved. And having by these inductions found these great facts and laws, we are justified in assuming that if there be a higher life and higher orders of existence than is found in this world, these same principles and laws will apply there as well as here.

And now, with these facts and conclusions before us, two lines of thought arise. The first relates to the question whether life is limited to this world—has its beginning and end here; or whether we have reason to believe that there is life, and higher forms of life, in other worlds. As a question of reason this may be said to be speculation. And yet, in the light of analogy, the probabilities are all on the affirmative side. Life, and higher life, are certainly the ends for which this world exists. And we know that there are other worlds and systems of worlds—sun systems, group systems; and we know that our world does not exist by itself, but that it is held in its place by the power of the sun, and receives its light and heat from that far-off source; and it is supposed that all the vast stellar depths and spaces are pervaded by a common ether that carries the waves of light that make possible the immense power of gravity; and that all worlds and systems are thus united in a great family or universe. And hence it is reasonable to suppose that life, and intelligence, and love abound in many, and, possibly, in all worlds; that there is not only a universe of worlds but a universal life, and an infinit life or spirit that we call God.

And now apply our previous deductions, and we are led to conclude: that life in all worlds is related to parenthood; that love exists as an attribute of life; that love increases in the ratio of the ascent of life and the nearness of the sense of the parental relation; and that love everywhere comes as its essential life, the element of suffering and sacrifice for the objects loved. And thus, beginning with the things that are near, we have journeyed on in thought till we stand in the presence of a universe of worlds, and a universal life, and an infinit life, and an infinit Father, and an infinit love, and the infinit outgoings of love to save. This is what reason says.

The other line of thought is from the Scriptures; and here we have the immense satisfaction of finding that the analogies of Nature and the clearest inductions and deductions of reason teach the same thing. Reason already leads us to suppose that life and intelligence and love are not limited to this little world; reason leads us to suppose that there is a higher, a universal, and an infinit life principle, and an infinit Fatherhood, and an infinit love. And reason leads us to suppose that infinit love would come forth in the infinit sacrifice of love to save. This, I say, is what we might justly conclude were there no Bible: for we find parenthood, and life, and love here, all the way from the instinct of lower forms of life up to where life becomes reason and love becomes an undying principle—a principle that rules and blesses the family, and is coming to bless and rule the world—and reason simply enlarges this principle and carries it up to the infinit Fatherhood and love of God.

Now, what does this text say? "We have seen and do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." The one great object and purpose of the Bible is, to place before the mind of man the clearest possible conception of God, and of His will concerning man, and of His relation to man; and in this way to make plain the path of duty, and easy a life of trust or faith; and thus to win the confidence and love and obedience of the race. Around this purpose the historic books of the Bible gather; for this end the priestly and prophetic processions move along through the tedious and bloody years and rites of the old dispensations. For this end the language and literature of the Bible pour out their richest treasures of thought in poetry, and pathos, and powerful imagery. That we might know God, and know life, and know love, words are carried up and developed till their great meanings may be perceived and felt. God gave his name to Moses as "I will be that I will be"; He revealed himself to the prophets as the Father of Man; the one that loves righteousness and hates iniquity, but pardons the penitent. And that man might know God Christ came. "God was manifest in the flesh"; and the whole life and ministry of Jesus went to make plain and real to man the life of the Father, that they might be drawn to the Father, and like the Father might, in their measure, be perfect; that the world might know the Father, and be saved from sin, and come into the blessedness of truth, and rest, and peace, and love.

And remember now that we are not in the realm of speculation, but in the field of history. We are not reasoning now from the known to the unknown, but are standing in the light of what has actually occurred in our world. Reason points to an infinit Father and love, and says that love ought in some way to reach our world and assure our hearts of its presence and help. History, the Bible, says that the expectations of reason have become realities; that not only was God with Abraham, and Moses, and the prophets, but that Jesus lived on earth; that He taught of God; that He lived as God with man; that He fed the hungry and healed the sick; that He received sinners and pardoned the penitents; that he died on the cross; that death could not hold such a life in any tomb; that the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples; that the kingdom of Heaven was set up in the hearts of men. And that is not speculation, but history. Judaism is a fact today; and Christianity is a fact; and such world-facts and world-histories, though tinged possibly with legend, and clothed often in the language of poetry and figures, and colored by the imaginations, were not born out of mythology. They have beneath them facts and everlasting verities.

And thus what reason makes probable revelation and history make sure; and by these great lights are we led out into the large world of life and love. And now, with reason within us, and history back of us, and the infinit all about us, and conscience and experience assuring us of the divine, our little earth and our short lives are not out here alone in the awful depths. We are within the great circle and compass of matter and mind; we are the children, the offspring of the Everlasting Fatherhood, whose name is Jehovah, and whose nature is love. "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the children of God." And well may John add: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be"—to what fullness of life and love we may rise when "mortality shall be swallowed up of life."

And now, finding in our world and in ourselves the facts of paternity, and life, and love; and finding that love is vicarious; that its very nature is to put itself in the place of others—to take upon itself their poverty, their diseases, their sufferings, and all their bad conditions, that it may save; we have but to carry these thoughts and feelings up to God, and the atonement is taken out of all the mystery and confusion that theology has thrown about that precious doctrine, and it becomes plain to reason, and true to the Bible and experience, and is no longer at war with our deepest moral intuitions. It is love seeking the same. It is what all good fathers and mothers are doing—it is what even birds and wild animals do—and what all patriots and philanthropists do; and if the little love that is in our poor hearts will brave dangers and bear sufferings and count no cost to save a friend or a child, O what must love be in the heart of God! Is it strange that such a God in Love should be such a Christ in suffering? Is it strange that such love filled the long years of history and prophecy, and that all the upper worlds of life were moved when Christ came? Is it strange that this Savior found the Manger and the Garden and the Cross? O no! for love stops not at any cost or suffering, and "God is love."

But love is not meekness; it is not indifference to right and wrong. Love is justice—justice alive. A pair of scales can weigh a pound; but they cannot weigh emotions or moral qualities. The justice of love loathes sin and grieves over the sinner as a father grieves over a rebellious child, and by suffering and by penalty seeks to lead him to penitance and reformation, and to win him back to the life of obedience. And this is the simple paternal view of the atonement: it is the Father seeking to save; it is God coming forth in the suffering and the righteousness of love to uphold justice and to save the world. And the glory of the cross is that it conquers by the power of this love—leads to sorrow for sins; leads to trust and obedience; and leads the hearts of men to the love of righteousness and fills them with the suffering of love for others.

Nor is it strange now that love lives on earth, and that it is conquering the world. It is fed from above. It springs up not alone from human hearts, but is poured out from the heavens like the waves of light that fill and flood the world. It is love that subdues hatred and revenge; it is love that watches by the cradle; and love as a bent form that goes out in the night and the storm to find the lost child, and waits, as only love can wait, for the wanderer to come home. And love walks with soft step through the sick wards of hospitals; and love whispers words of peace to the troubled heart, sings of hope in the hour of despair, and her song is not lost in the stillness of death, but goes to swell the music of the skies. Yes, love is God, and God is love; and this is the life, and the love, and the suffering of love in Christ, that we celebrate as we gather at this table of the Lord today. And here, in thought, we stand by the altar and amidst the scenes of this world's great sacrifice where love stood alone in the hour of darkness; where love was gentle under all insult and cruelty; where love hung suffering on the cross; and where love conquered—for the death of Christ awoke the conscience of the world. And here we gladly welcome to our own hearts the cross and the suffering of love; here we come into sympathy with Christ, and the martyrs, and the good of all ages and worlds who have died that truth and love might live.

THE REV. WILLIAM FAWCETT.

Bishop Simpson's Part in the Proclamation of Independence.

The Rev. William Fawcett, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, took for his subject yesterday morning "Personal Reminiscences of Bishop Simpson."

The eyes of the Methodists of this country, said he, have been turned toward Arch street, in Philadelphia, where for so long a time Bishop Simpson was lying sick. Finally came word of his death. Continuing, Mr. Fawcett said: "Bishop Simpson started me in the ministerial life, and he ordained me, and for twenty years past it has been my delight to receive his yearly benediction, and when these facts are stated no one will question the propriety of my sermon. He has been known among you since the day he dedicated this church. Bishop Simpson inherited his physical manhood, his father being of Irish and Scottish descent, while his mother was of French and English. He was born in 1811 at a time and period best calculated to bring out his qualities, and he lived through periods of great history. The day on which Fort Sumter was fired upon he was 50 years of age. In 1861 he stood shoulder to shoulder with Abraham Lincoln—the prince of preachers and the prince of Presidents. He was a scholar, for he was well read in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, besides being master of several modern languages, and the higher mathematics was one of his amusements. Beyond being a scholar he was a man of capacity, of wisdom, of statesmanship, and almost everywhere in this world was it felt that he was a man of the people. He possessed all the essentials of eloquence, being of a powerfully emotional nature, but was always master of his feelings as he was of his subject. As an orator all people knew him. In 1861, when Sumter had fallen, he announced that he would preach upon the cause of our National trouble, and good people gathered to listen to him. The first words he uttered attracted attention. He said that the sons and daughters of America might wave the flag of the country as high as they pleased, but that it must be placed under the name of our Redeemer. So it went along up till 1881, when he spoke at the Ecumenical Council at London—always the church, and then his country. He was a statesman and patriot not from the standpoint of the caucus or the convention, but from principle. He deemed it his duty to speak, pray, and work for his country. During the War Lincoln called a secret council of prominent people to meet him at Washington. Among those was Bishop Simpson. This was in March, 1862. As a matter of inside history it is said that when asked what he advised in the then condition of affairs he replied in substance that God hated slavery, and if we were to succeed we should emancipate the slaves, for God loved freedom. Emancipation was then agreed upon, and upon Bishop Simpson's suggestion Lincoln issued his proclamation. Lincoln was not elected upon a platform to free the slaves; it was an afterthought. Bishop Simpson always said that what he was he owed to the Methodist Church. This was shown when after the death of Lincoln he was called to Washington by Secretary Stanton and asked to go South, study the condition of the newly-emancipated slaves, and organize a freedmen's bureau. He refused, and only on the ground that his first duty was to his church. President Grant offered him a mission to San Domingo, but he again refused, assigning the same reason."

Mr. Fawcett closed with an eloquent peroration upon the Bishop's great love for his church, its pastors, and its people.

DR. GEORGE.

His Eulogy on the Late Bishop Simpson.

At the Langley Avenue Methodist Church the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. C. George, preached a eulogy of Bishop Simpson. The text was as follow:

I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do.—*John xvii, 4.*

These were the words of Jesus Christ after his life's work was completed. He had accomplished his mission to the glory of God. Christ's life was completely rounded out and finished. Human life was too apt to be fragmentary and incomplete, and there were few who accomplished all that they set out to do. And there were many things in a life that often could not be finished. This idea was properly represented by the broken column so often used as a monument. Examples of complete lives were very rare, and perhaps in this age there was no one who could more appropriately have said: "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do," than Bishop Simpson. His was a remarkable career. Few men in any age had lived to accomplish more than he had, and he died without reproaches on the lips of his enemies. Early in childhood he developed strong Methodist sentiments. Destined to become the head of the church it was rather a singular coincidence that he should have been baptized by the famous Bishop Asbury. At the consecration Bishop Asbury named him Matthew after the most noted of the disciples. During his travels, before returning to the United States, he visited Beyreuth and many places of interest in Asia and Africa. In 1874, when Bishop Kingsley died at Beyreuth, he made another visit to the same place. While looking after the interests of the Northern Methodist Church in 1875, he met Bishop Pierce, of the Southern Methodist Church, and the two were tendered a reception, and the conduct of Bishop Simpson on that occasion had much to do with the subsequent reunion of the two branches. After his visit to Europe in 1874, the speaker said, he had told him that he would never be willing to cross the ocean again, but subsequently, when asked to become a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, he changed his mind, saying that if they were to visit the tomb of Wesley and the churches so popular in the early days of Methodism he would consent to undertake the fatigues of travel once more. Bishop Simpson was always deeply interested in public affairs. During the War he was the friend and counselor of Lincoln and the members of the Cabinet, and had access to their private offices where the most distinguished men of the Nation were denied admittance. He prayed at the house upon Lincoln's death, and preached in the wigwam of the Republican Convention, and led in the exercises at the breaking of the ground for the Philadelphia Centennial. The secrets of his success were his earnestness, his commanding presence, and his power as an orator. He was a most remarkable man, with clear, keen, intelligent eyes, and strikingly handsome countenance. It was seldom that a man of such strong intellectuality combined so much gentleness and tenderness with instinctive knowledge. He was a statesman, said the speaker, in the sense that he understood measures. He was a reformer whose ardor was tempered with the conviction that God would assist in giving things their proper adjustment. A strong advocate of universal freedom, he had yet never given offense to the South. More than twenty years before his death he had expressed the opinion that women should be allowed to vote, and yet he was never identified with any political movement toward that end. The speaker said that he had copies of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* since 1846, and that he could not find that Bishop Simpson had ever contributed a single article to it. This led him to the remark that his eloquence was purely oral and that he was never fond of writing. One of the finest sermons the speaker had ever heard him deliver was before a house full of colored people at the Lexington conference about the close of the War, and this he knew to be a perfectly spontaneous outburst. They had a few hours before been looking at the statue of Henry Clay, and referring to this fact he proceeded to explain why it was that Jesus Christ never had a monument of this kind erected to his memory.

THE REV. JOHN WALDRON.

His Sermon at the Dedication of St. Adalbert's Polish Church.

At the dedication of St. Adalbert's Polish Catholic Church, corner Seventeenth and Paulina streets, yesterday, the sermon at the high mass was delivered by the Rev. John Waldron, of Pullman. The text was:

I have rejoiced in the things that were said to me. We shall go into the house of the Lord.—*Psalm 121.*

These words of the holy prophet, he said, were presented to us by the church in her offices whenever anything is undertaken like the great work the completion of which was celebrated yesterday. You should all rejoice, he said, in the language of the inspired writer at entering into the house of the Lord, into your new church, in which you shall hear the preaching of the Word of God. Here Christian parents will bring their children to be consecrated and sanctified in baptism, that they, too, may become members of the body of Christ and living temples of the Holy Ghost. Here confirmation will be administered, the holy sacrifice of the mass offered up, and the work of redemption carried on for which our Savior came on earth. They were to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking, and the improvements they had made could not be more fitly inaugurated than by exhorting them to conceive rightly of that great eternal temple which is the Catholic Church of God. He then showed that the Catholics alone had the true faith of Christ, since their church alone had the essential mark of unity—unity of doctrine, worship, and government.

If there be but one God there can be but one religion. Now, nothing is more clear to natural reason than that God cannot be the author of different religions, for, being the Eternal Truth, He cannot reveal contradictory doctrines; and being at the same time the Eternal Wisdom and the God of Peace, He cannot establish a kingdom divided against itself. Hence it follows that the church of Christ must be strictly one—one in doctrine, one in worship, one in government.

He then applied this mark of unity to the various denominations now existing on the face of the earth, and found that none of them had this essential mark, since they were all divided among themselves, one affirming what the other denied. Where, then, was this mark of unity to be found? Only in the Catholic Church, which Christ established, and in no other, as she alone, though her members differed in language, manners, customs, government, and temporal interests believed in the same truths, professed the same faith, taught the same doctrines, received the same sacraments, and concurred in the same worship. A beautiful tribute was then paid to the Poles on account of their adherence to Catholic truth in spite of Russian bigotry and power, and that amidst all persecutions they had clung to the true faith instilled in their minds by the glorious St. Adalbert.

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN.

The Scarlet Sin the Subject of Last Night's Discourse.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green preached last night at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, taking as his theme "The Scarlet Sin," the last of the series of that class of sermons. His text was:

Her house is the way to Hell, going down to the chamber of death.—*Prov., vii., 27.*

Life, the preacher said, had been pretty much the same, and King Solomon in laying down the rules for Jerusalem found it much as it is now. There were the same carousals, the games of chance, and the gilded chambers of the abandoned woman. It was germane, the preacher said, that he should speak of this sort of thing in this class of sermons, and that it should not be hidden away. The vice was growing in America. In 1878, in New York City, there were 600 improper houses. Since then the Society for the Prevention of Vice had done much, but despite all its efforts there were now 1,200 of these places. In regard to Chicago no definit statement could be made, as there was such a laxity on the part of the City Government in regard to these matters, and in giving such figures care should be taken not to exaggerate. A city paper had not long ago published a diagram of twenty-five blocks, showing the location of 102 of these places, with 500 inmates. If there were but 5,000 of these women, with five to a dwelling, it would make an area of twenty blocks.

The speaker severely condemned the property-owners who rented their buildings for immoral purposes, saying, "There are men in Chicago who would rent their dwellings to the Devil to start a branch hell in if he would pour ice-water upon the money that it might not burn their fingers."

The preacher made a plea for the fallen woman. In conversation, he said, with a leader in that class he was told that not one girl in twenty entered that fearful life of her own accord. The door was opened by deceit and betrayal. But the step once taken there was seldom a return. They were not totally depraved. There were bitter moments of remorse. Then came the wine cup, morphine, and dissipation and the grave.

There was another thing that drove women to this life, and that was want. And there was another way that led from the balls, from the ball-room, from the wicked novel, and the easy morals of the day. He cited a case where a young girl had come to Chicago and found employment in a certain large retail store. She found her salary so meagre that it would not support her, and went to one of the leading employés to see about it. This man not only laughed at her, but actually made an open proposal of vice.

Prevention was about the only cure for the great evil. Those gates once entered, they seldom opened out again. There was nothing to go back to but the sewing-girl's barren garret. No encouragement was offered. The church had but little sympathy for them. If the world was to be merciless to the Magdalen it should be just to the libertine, and make him bear nine-tenths of the shame.

A CORNER-STONE LAID.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church on Forty-first Street.

The corner-stone of St. Elizabeth's Church edifice, located at the northeast corner of State and Forty-first streets, was laid yesterday afternoon, though the rain-storm sadly interfered with the ceremonies. The hour fixed for the formalities was half-past 3 o'clock, and, though for a half-hour previous to that time the weather appeared threatening and it seemed apparent that a storm was impending, the attendance of spectators was large, fully 2,000 people gathering. The building is to be of brick, with a stone foundation; it is of modest proportions, and is intended to be used both for church and school purposes. At present the pastor of St. Elizabeth's, the Rev. Father D. J. Riordan, holds services in a little frame structure on Dearborn street, near Forty-first. The foundation of the new building is laid and the chief corner-stone was ready yesterday to be placed in position.

Among those present were a number of prominent dignitaries of the Catholic Church from the city and from the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake, also one from Joliet and another from Wilmington. These were: The Very-Rev. Archbishop Feehan, the Rev. E. J. Dunn, Father Gill, the Chancellor, the Rev. Fathers Waldron, O'Shea, Masterson, Hogan, Morni, Maguire, J. M. Dunn, of Chicago; P. W. Dunn of Joliet, McShane, of Wilmington; Carroll, Burke, Meehan, Casselman, Campbell, Van de Laar, Smith, Hayes, Horagan, Carten, Hearndon, Flanigan, Taylor. Among the prominent laymen present were W. J. Onahan and Thomas Brenan, from the city. At half-past 3 o'clock the clergymen formed in line at the pastoral residence of the Rev. Father Riordan, on Forty-first street, near the site of the new edifice, and, wearing their official vestments, marched to the spot, and the corner-stone was quickly swung into its proper place. It then received a formal blessing by the Rt.-Rev. Archbishop Feehan, acting as celebrant. It was expected that this formality would be followed by music and by a sermon from the Rev. Father E. J. Dunn, of All Saints' Church, but by the time the stone was laid the rain began to pour down in torrents, and in a few moments more the terrific thunder-storm forced everybody to retire from the scene, and the ceremonies were summarily brought to a close. The Archbishop and the priests all sought shelter in Father Riordan's residence.

LAKE MARINE.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

There is quite a lumber fleet on the market.

John D. Shepard, at one time Supervising Inspector of Steam Craft, was buried at Buffalo Saturday.

A brief but wicked squall passed down the lake yesterday afternoon. It was followed by almost a dead calm.

The repairs to the prop Colorado, which exploded her boilers last summer, will not be completed until September.

The schr Bermuda, which was raised last season and taken to Grand Island, Lake Superior, is to be towed to Detroit for repairs.

Shippers will experience considerable difficulty in securing vessel room today, as there is only a limited amount of tonnage in port.

The tug Jesse Spalding is trying to release the wrecked schr Gypsy. The latter went ashore at Cana Island about the close of navigation last year.

There were but very few arrivals yesterday. Tugs went down the lake a distance of twenty miles in search of tows and some of them came back light.

The appropriation being exhausted, the work of improving Saginaw River stopped Wednesday night, to be resumed when the present appropriation bill is passed.

A member of the Grand Haven Life-Saving Crew is missing. His hat, coat, and other personal property were found on the pier, which is thought to be suggestive of suicide.

The steam-barge H. B. Tuttle arrived at Detroit and reported the prop Pacific ashore on a reef at the lower end of Whisky Bay. The tug Swain was endeavoring to release her.

Marquette will have three ore docks doing service in transferring ore from the cars to vessels by the latter part of this month, and two railroads rushing the ore down from the mines.

The many friends of Capt. John McDowell will be pleased to learn that he has fully recovered from his recent spell of sickness. He arrived here from Oswego yesterday to take command of the schr George B. Sloan.

The Buffalo breakwater has been extended 350 feet by cribs to the water level. Two red lights, one above the other, and about twenty-five feet above the water level are displayed at night in the cribs, and by day a buoy is anchored off the end of the cribs.

Capt. Dan Couglin, of the steamship Lehigh, has resigned. Capt. Hogg, of the Conestoga, will take command of the Lehigh, and Patrick Riley, mate of the Lycoming, will succeed Capt. Hogg. Capt. Couglin has not made known his intentions regarding the future.

Just before the barge S. E. Sheldon reached the Sault River on her way up to Lake Superior James Lyons, a sailor, suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, jumped overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered. He shipped at Cleveland, where his sister resides.

Capt. Thomas Maytham and John Kelderhouse have closed a contract to carry 10,000,000 feet of lumber from Menominee to Buffalo at 25 cents over Bay City rates, they to pay the insurance on the lumber. The first cargo is to be ready early next month. The prop Araxes and barge Drake will likely be put into this trade.

The several attempts to raise the sunken prop Oneida have not been crowned with success. It is now quite doubtful if the Oneida will ever be put afloat. She was in good shape when she struck the reef on which she was wrecked and it would cost but comparatively little to repair her if she could only be placed in a dry-dock.

A Government engineer has located the spot for the new United States lighthouse at the mouth of Detroit River. It will be six and a half miles from Bois Blanc Island lighthouse and one and a half miles southeast of Bar Point lightship station. The new light will range with Bois Blanc and will bring craft in the east channel, which is now used by nearly all large vessels. Andrew Hackett, of the Bois Blanc light, has recommended to the Canadian Government to buoy the east channel.

The work of repairing the stmr Manitoba, in the Detroit Dry-Docks, has not yet been commenced, although the survey has been finished. The owners and the insurance companies cannot come to terms, and the steamer is running up quite a heavy dock bill. "The owners wish to abandon the steamer to the underwriters," said Mr. Parker, Superintendent of the dry-dock, "but the only way to find out which should have the steamer is to repair her first, and then if the amount expended in repairs is more than the steamer is worth the owners can then abandon her to the insurance companies."

AROUND THE LAKES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Capt. Lawton, owner of the schr Gypsy, wrecked last fall at the south point of North Bay, arrived here today on the steam-barge Burroughs to procure a tug to attempt the relase of the vessel. She is on the rocks in six feet of water, and her bottom has gone out of her. Her cargo was removed and seven tiers of ties have been placed under her deckbeams to float her if she can be got off. The tug Jesse Spalding went to her a few days ago from Sturgeon Bay, but she had no hawser.

Capt. Roach, of the schr Marengo, ten days out from Erie, says he had five days of fog on Lake Michigan, during which he never saw a vessel.

Masters of steam craft arriving report a large fleet becalmed off Two Rivers Point and another fleet at the Manitous.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The Missouri is still aground at Marine City. The Lutty's barges were released this morning. The steam-barge Turner is aground on Walpole Island.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Continental with Magnetic, James C. Harrison. Passed up—India.

ERIE, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—Props China, Duluth, merchandise; Philadelphia, Chicago, grain. Departed—Props Philadelphia, Chicago, merchandise; China, Duluth, merchandise.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Osceola, loading salt for Duluth; will leave during the night. The steam-barge Salina and tow are still here waiting for the strike at Sable to abate.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Argonaut and schr St. Lawrence, Escanaba, ore, Cleveland; prop Chicago, for Chicago, merchandise; schrs Reuben Dowd and Thomas P. Shelden, Milwaukee, coal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Steam-barge R. A. Packer, Buffalo, coal; schr J. B. Merrill, Buffalo, coal; Marengo, Erie, coal; Columbia, Buffalo, coal. Clearances—Props Annie Young and Clarion, for Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmrs Merrimac, Minnesota, D. W. Rust; schrs D. K. Clint, L. C. Butts, Massasoit. Sailed—Stmrs Monohansett, Merrimac. Wind—Northeast, light. Weather sultry and threatening.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Up—Props Jewett, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis; schrs Mixer, D. S. Austin, Waukesha, T. H. Howland. Down—Props Alaska, Arabia, and Rochester. East wind, light; weather warm and pleasant.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Up—Steam-barge H. J. Jewett, 7:20 a. m.; prop Boston, 8 a. m.; schr T. Y. Avery, 9:10 a. m.; tug Porter, 10:40 a. m.; prop Chicago, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Minneapolis, 5:20 p. m.; schr Reed Case, steam-barge Lacoma, 6:30 p. m.; schrs Waukesha and C. G. Mixer, 8 p. m. Down—Schr D. S. Austin, 11 a. m.; schrs Hamilton and Thomas Howland, 11:20 a. m.; props A. L. Hopkins, 1:30 p. m.; Cuba, 3:30 p. m.; Rochester, 4:40 p. m.; Alaska, 5 p. m.; Arabia, 8 p. m. Wind southeast, light.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Down—Fessenden, St. Paul, 7:20 p. m.; W. Potts and barges, 9 p. m.; Gordon Campbell, 11:40 p. m.; Conemaugh, 1:35 a. m.; Manistique and raft, 6 a. m.; B. W. Blanchard, 6:15 a. m.; Cuba, David Steward, Donaldson, Watertown, Mary Lyons, 7:30 a. m.; Mockingbird and raft, 7 a. m.; Clyde, 9:50 a. m.; Myles, 10:20 a. m.; Lincoln and consort, 9 a. m.; St. Louis, 1:20 p. m.; Sprague, P. H. Baldwin, Selkirk, Col. Cook, 2 p. m.; Relief, H. A. Kent, W. S. Crosthwaite, Red, White, and Blue, H. Fitzhugh, 5 p. m.; Ohio and consort, 5:30 p. m. Wind southeast, gentle.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Passed up yesterday—Props Ballentine and consort, O. German and barges, Anna Smith and consorts, Burlington and barges. Down yesterday—Props R. Richards and consort, and schrs C. C. Barnes, Champion, Fairbank, and John Kelderhouse. Up today—Props Starucca, Waverly, Tempest and barges, R. Wallace and consort, White & Friant and barges, Lowell and barges, schrs F. L. Jones, Wawanosh, St. Peter, props Alma Monroe, Juniata, and Schuylkill. Down today—Props St. Paul, F. Mercur, Conemaugh, Gordon Campbell, Inter-Ocean, Progress, Cuba, Clyde, William Park and barges, Winslow and raft, Glasgow and barges, R. J. Hackett and consort, John O'Neill, Moore and raft, Leuty and barges, Iron Chief and consort, schrs L. Hanna, Pewaukee, Ada Medora, John Magee, Nellie Redington, R. B. Hayes, J. E. Gilmore, David Stewart, Watertown, Mary Lyon. Wind southwest, light; clear.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Allegheny, Erie, coal.
Schr William H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Onoko, Buffalo, coal.
Schr El Tempo, Bark River, railway ties.
Schr Australia, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Tom Payne, Green Bay, cedar posts.
Prop H. D. Coffinberry, St. Ignace, iron ore.
Schr H. B. Newcomb, St. Ignace, iron ore.
Prop Gazelle, Kenosha, excursion.
Schr Olga, Mackinaw, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr H. Ross, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Guido Pfister, Erie, coal.
Schr Redwing, Erie, coal.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Fairport, bark.
Prop Raleigh, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Lucerne, Ashtabula, coal.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Gazelle, Kenosha, excursion.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 100 pkgs merchandise.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 7,600 bu wheat, 2,300 sacks flour, 250 brls flour, and sundries.

THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

Blaine and Logan Campaign Songs.

Some of the Campaign Song-Books are already out. Here are extracts from one published by John Church, of Cincinnati—the songs being set to music:

We are marching to the front again, our banner is afloat;
In solid line, with steady step, we're going down to vote.
With hearts aflame for freedom's cause, we'll see this matter through;
No traitor pen shall write the laws to rule the boys in blue.

We've laid aside the sword and gun, the knapsack and canteen,
We come with simple ballot now, on paper white and clean.
The names that we have printed here, for loyal hearts will do,
And we'll elect them, never fear, we gray-haired boys in blue.

Our heads are turning gray, you say, we'd better stand aside;
You ask us to forget the way our noble comrades died;
Forget their dying groans; no, no; for that we cannot do;
Stand back; stand back, and let us pass, the gray-haired boys in blue.

In the following rough-and-ready style, to an air from "Patience," the Democracy is "done up":

When you see a lot of bums marching up from out the slums,
With a tipsey crank ahead,
You may know the Democrats have come out like hungry rats,
To paint the town all red,
You may know without the telling what is meant by all the yelling,
Of the ill-assorted crowd.
But although they holler louder than a hogshead full of powder,
They've no cause for feeling proud, etc.

There is a jolly swing to "Away to the Polls," to the tune of "Oh, Come, Come Away," of which the following are the first two stanzas:

Away to the polls, ye sons of free Columbia,
Come join in the song that rolls along,
'Tis Blaine, he's the man.
He's earnest and he's able, too;
He's able, honest, tried, and true;
His color 's the red, white, and blue;
Yes, Blaine, he's the man.

Oh, yes, he's the man to lead this mighty Nation;
We'll put him in, we're sure to win,
For Blaine, he's the man.
We sing in the tuneful harmony,
In tones of quenchless loyalty,
Of union and of liberty,
For Blaine, he's the man.

"As Years Go Rolling By" has a good stanza, as follows:

With peace and plenty everywhere
Our noble land to bless,
What cringing knave shall dare to prate
Of coming dire distress?
No, comrades, when the Democrats
Their woful stories tell,
The thief has drowned the beggar's gate,
And this we know too well.

Chorus—
And as we love that starry flag
That floats so proud on high,
We'll guard it well, our own free land,
As years go rolling by.

Two or three hundred pairs of robust young Republican lungs to an accompaniment of drums, and torches, and banners will make a mighty and soul-thrilling chorus of "As Years Go Rolling By."

"What Would My Grandfather Think?" is worth giving entire:

I.

My grandfather's vote it could never be bought,
For he held it more sacred than gold;
Were he living today, what on earth would he say,
At the way they are purchased and sold?
Could he go to the polls where men barter their souls,
For a few paltry dimes and a drink,
If he saw all the fraud in the name of the Lord,
What, oh! what would my grandfather think?

II.

My grandfather's vote was as good as his note,
And it honored the man of his choice,
For "Old Abe" it was cast, and although 'twas his last,
It helped make the millions rejoice.
'Twas a part of the blow that did shatter, you know,
The slaveholders' chain, link by link;
Could he rise from the dust, in the name of the just,
What, oh! what would my grandfather think?

III.

Shall we, who are free, calmly stand by and see
All the hopes of this fair Nation lost,
Let the cause we have won, by our foes be undone
Fogetting the terrible cost?
Oh! no, brother, no! let it never be so,
Hurl these Democrats far o'er the brink;
If his honest old eyes could look down from the skies,
What, oh! what would my grandfather think?

To the tune of "Old Rosin the Bow" the Democracy is thus sung about:

For years they've been starving by inches,
They've hoped against fate, and alas!
They've come to the place where the pinch is,
And now they are going to grass.

Cho.—Indeed they had never a mission,
Unless 'twas to pilfer and gas;
But such is their ruined condition
That now they are going to grass.

"I'm a Roaring Repeater" runs as follows:

My name is Mike Dolan; I'm one of the boys,
I'm fond of good whisky and plenty of noise;
I'm a rare politician you'll freely admit,
Of conscience and honor I have not a bit,
I'm called a repeater, but that is my trade;
I'm done with the pickax, the shovel, and spade.
The Democrat party depends upon me
To put in their man to the Presidensee.

Cho.—I'm a roaring repeater of Democrat fame,
And just from the State penitentiary I came;
For when the election is coming about,
A Democrat Governor pardons me out.

To another air from the all-serviceable "Patience" goes another sizing up of the Democracy and the duty of a Democratic candidate:

If you are anxious for to shine
In the Democratic line
As a man of great renown,
You must learn to shake the hands
Of the thriving loafer bands
That roam about the town;
You must pay for rot-gut whisky
That will keep them feeling frisky,
Furnish lots of lager beer
On the day of your election.
It will be a nice reflection
Just to know that they are near;
For the bummers all will say,
On the great election-day,
Now, if this young man can spend his wealth
On such a crowd as we,
Why, what a very singularly nice young man
Our candidate must be.

For some reason, probably because it is such a grand, ringing, swinging old tune, the adopted campaign air of the present campaign appears to be "Marching Through Georgia," and the scenes that were enacted to that tune in Chicago will not soon be forgotten. Many song writers have already put words to the ringing air, and among them is one which starts off like this:

Come once more, ye gallant boys,
And let us have a song;
Raise again the chorus loud
While we march along;
Fling aloft the starry banner,
Free from stain or wrong,
While we are singing for Blaine, boys.

Hurrah! hurrah! for victory again,
Hurrah! hurrah! our Union to maintain;
So we join the chorus and shout the glad refrain,
Singing for Blaine and for Logan.

Gallant is our leader, boys;
He's honest, true, and brave;
Willingly we follow him,
Our cause again to save;
So we'll hold with honest ballots
What our bullets gave,
Shouting for Blaine and Logan.

Hurrah! hurrah! etc.

To the tune of "Tramp, Tramp," we get a rousing song, beginning:

Not with piercing bugle's peal,
Nor with gleam of cruel steel;
With no warning sound of noisy martial drum,
From the waving prairies wide,
From the peaceful green hill-side,
Lo! the hosts of Blaine's bright loyal legions come!

Chorus—Hear, oh! hear the chorus swelling
From a million voices clear!
Now let all the would-be Kings,
And all base corruption rings
Heed the voice of fate they from the people hear.

Here is a sample from a good, ringing song, to the air "We're Going to the Cotton Fields:"

We are going to the ballot-box to vote the ticket true.
We are going to the polls one day to put our chosen through,
The men are up and doing now who'll help to win the day,
They're joining ranks all o'er the land, and all have come to stay.
You hear them shouting everywhere, and what is it they say,
But Blaine is now our chosen one, from near and far away;
And every man that's in our line, of every rank and state,
Will march up to the polls, hurrah! and vote the ticket straight.

For wisdom, truth, and honesty
Must guide the ship of State;
We'll march up to the polls, hurrah-h-h-h!
And vote the ticket straight.

And this is the swinging gait at which we start off to "Hold the Fort":

Ho, my comrades, join the chorus,
Raise the banners high,
Sing we now our gallant chieftains,
Victory is nigh.
Sing today the men we honor,
Blaine so true and bold;
Logan, too, whose deeds in story
Rival those of old.

There will be plenty of music in the coming campaign, and thousands on thousands of loyal feet will go marching along to victory timed to the brave old tunes of the War-days, or the merry airs of the comic operas, or the loved and familiar ones of the olden times.

"Rough on Rats."
Clear out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
For Both Sexes. Under care of Members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad-st. Station. Full College Courses—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Preparatory School. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Extensive grounds. New and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences 9th month (Sept.) 9, 1884. Apply early to insure admission. For catalogue and full particulars, address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President,
Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
The thirty-fifth year of this School (CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY), the second at Ogontz, Jay Cooke's beautiful country-seat near Philadelphia, will commence September 24.
Principals—Misses BONNEY and DILLAYE. BENNETT and EASTMAN.
Address letters to Ogontz, Montgomery County, Pa.; telegrams to York Road Station, North Penna. R. R.

Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.
For Circulars address COL. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M. Principal.

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.
THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 30 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William-st., N. Y.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.
EVERY CURIOSITY NEW THIS WEEK.
SOUTH SIDE. Clark-st., near Madison. 15 Living Curiosities, all new. 13 Speciality Artists on stage.
WEST SIDE. W. Madison, near Halsted. 15 Human Wonders never seen before. 8 Sparkling acts on the stage.
Every act and feature new this week.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
The Races a Great Success.
Big Field, Good Horses, Fast Time.
Monday, June 23,
Third Day of the Big Meeting
Chicago Driving Park.
FOUR GOOD RACES.
1st Race—"Green Stakes," 1 1-8 miles—Strickland, Joquita, Hanap, King Troubler, Actor, Venture, Barnita, Savanna, Peter L., Cora Baker, Madison.
2d Race—Club Purse, 1 3-4 Miles—Shenandoah, Imogene, Bob Miles, George L., Boulevard, Keene, April Fool.
3d Race—"Rapid Sweepstakes," 3-4-Mile Heats—Pearl Jennings, Finality, Thady.
4th Race—Handicap, 1 1-4 Miles—Obermeyer, Ballard, Boz Sedam.
It Will Be One of the Great Racing Days of the Season. Don't Fail to See it!
Admission . {Including Seat in Grand Stand.} . $1.00
Racing commences promptly at 2:30 p. m.
Madison-st. cars direct to the track gates. The C., B & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., direct to the track, starting at 2 p. m.
Headquarters and Official Pool Room at Palmer House.
Racing every day next week.

STATE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.
LAST DAYS! LAST DAYS!
EIGHT MORE PERFORMANCES. AFTERNOON AND EVENINGS, TODAY (MONDAY), and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.
June 23, 24, 25, 26.
Forepaugh's
MONSTER UNITED SHOWS!
Superb 3-Ring Circus!
Mammoth Double Menagerie!
Museum of Wondrous Attractions!
The Incomparable Roman Hippodrome!
More Novel, Special, and Exclusive Features than were ever before presented by one management.
The Royally Sacred White Elephant!
The Great Troupe of Arabian Athletes!
Group of Marvelous Performing Elephants!
The Only Elephantine Comedian!
200 Arenic Stars! 60 Acts!
Menter's Unrivaled Military Band!
Attention is called to the fact that Mr. Forepaugh has the only English Thoroughbred Horses ever used in Hippodrome Races in this country.
Pavilions safe, cool, and comfortable. Ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen escorts, can attend the Matinees with the utmost propriety.
Admission, and a Good Seat....50 cents
Children under 9 years..........25 cents
Luxurious Private Boxes, seating six persons. Reserved Chairs, Boxes, and General Admission Tickets can be secured at Reed's Temple of Music, State and Madison-sts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Every Night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
MATTIE VICKERS
AS
JACQUINE,
Supported by Mr. CHAS. S. ROGERS, and a superb company, in Gaylor's comedy drama, entitled
Jacquine; or, Paste and Diamonds.
Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties, "Louise, the German Flower Girl," "Pretty as a Picture," and a choice medley of the latest production. Advance sale of seats now open.
See announcement of Wallack's Theatre Co.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL.
John A. Hamlin .... Manager.
Monday, June 30. Matinee Saturday.
LADY CLARE. —WALLACK'S— LADY CLARE. —WALLACK'S— LADY CLARE. —WALLACK'S— LADY CLARE. —WALLACK'S— LADY CLARE.
With the Great WALLACK CASTE: Mr. Tearle, Miss Eyre, Mr. Glenny, Mr. Sol Smith, Mr. Buckstone, Miss Livingstone, Mr. Gwynette, Miss Measer, Mr. Germon, Miss Blaisdell.
INCLUDING The entire original scenery and appointments used at WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Under the management of Gustave & Charles Frohman.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
LEAGUE GAMES.
BASE BALL
Boston
Chicago
Monday, June 23,
Tuesday, June 24,
Wednesday, June 25,
Game called at 3:40 p. m.
Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.; and MAYER'S, 120 Washington-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TEN NIGHTS OF DALY'S COMPANY!
Every Night, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, positively for this week only,
7-20-8!
With the identical cast which created such a furore last season.
Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Garrick's Famous Comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL, and farewell performances of Daly's Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
The city will soon be filled with
STRANGE DEMOCRATS
And they will all be anxious to see
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
Greatest Production,
EXCELSIOR!
The Greatest Attraction of the Season. Our Citizens should not wait until the crowd comes, but secure their seats for any night this week. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, to witness the CHARMING BALLET SPECTACLE. Special "Excelsior" Performance Sunday Night.

STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
S. Draper's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.
Next week—DICKSON'S SKETCH CLUB.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.
SIEGE OF PARIS.
Now open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. LEWIS MORRISON
In the latest New York success,
"THE DEAD HEART!"
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Remember the fans and the cool Theatre.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK,
State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
First Regt. Band every evening and Sat. afternoon. This week—Chas. L. Monroe, the Expert Fancy Skater. Sessions, 10 to 12; 3 to 5; 7:30 to 10:30.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. G. W. Medbury, of Providence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

Congressman Calkins, of La Porte, Ind., and Emmons Blaine are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Ah Charlie, Ed Gaines, Frank Weinberg, John Hayden, Frank Smith, and Samuel Stone were taken from an opium-den kept by Ah Charlie at No. 306 State street and locked up at the armory.

Manager Glogan, of the Gettysburg Panorama, has just returned from San Francisco, where he has made necessary contracts for a new panorama to be built in that city. The painting is now in the hands of the artists in Paris.

A Bohemian named Nenitz, 50 years old, was found dead under the walk at Laflin and Eighteenth streets. He is supposed to have died from exposure and drink. His wife left him about a year ago, since which time he has wandered about without a home.

The German Evangelical churches of the city held a missionary festival at Farwell Hall yesterday. Encouraging reports were made of the progress of religious work among the Germans, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. Stainer, J. G. Kircher, Joseph Hartman, and Prof. J. Lueder.

Margaret Liebrich and Minnie Stegmiller were locked up at the armory on the charge of robbing Mrs. Mary Reilly of $14. Mrs. Reilly and the accused are all tenants at No. 2414 Wentworth avenue, and she claims that the prisoners assaulted her Thursday in a hallway, throwing her down, and stealing her pocket-book containing the money during the tussle.

Ed Pierce found William Martin asleep yesterday morning at the corner of State and Harrison streets. Taking advantage of the sleeper's comatose condition, Pierce exchanged his old hat for the better one Martin wore and robbed him of $6 in money. Pierce is locked up at the armory and will answer to the charge of larceny before Justice Foote this morning.

At a meeting of the Union Veteran League yesterday Comrade Hugh Thompson was elected a Trustee of the league to succeed Le Grand Perce. Col. W. S. Scribner was elected to fill the unexpired term of John R. Ford as Trustee. A vote of thanks was extended to the Rev. Dr. Barrows for his eloquent sermon on the occasion of the recent memorial services.

The body of a man was found floating in the lake at the foot of Diversey avenue and taken to the morgue. The body is that of a man about 40 years of age, five feet five inches tall. A prescription which was found in one of his pockets made out by Dr. F. D. Porter, No. 1611 Clark street, for J. Rothschild, gave the police the impression that Rothschild was the name of the deceased. How he was drowned is a mystery which the Coroner will investigate today.

KNIGHTS ON A PILGRIMAGE.

The Chicago Commandery, Knights Templar, left over the Northwestern Railroad yesterday morning on their Minnesota pilgrimage. They were escorted from their asylum to the depot by the St. Bernard Commandery, headed by the Elgin Band, where a handsomely-decorated train, consisting of a baggage-car, two coaches, two Wagner sleepers, and a dining-car, was awaiting them. The archway from the waiting-room to the platform was also decorated with Knight Templar emblems and flags. On the sides of the sleepers was the inscription, "Chicago Commandery, Minnesota Pilgrimage." The train pulled out at promptly 9 o'clock, and will arrive in St. Paul at 10 o'clock in the evening. The Elgin Band accompanied the commandery as far as St. Paul, and will return when they go into camp.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Companies B and E of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., with regimental band will go by invitation to Geneva Lake July 3, remaining over the Fourth. A reception will be given by Company B Friday evening while at the lake. Thursday evening last the First Infantry turned out 543 strong at its armory for inspection and muster, with Inspector-General E. B. Hamilton present. Saturday evening the Second Regiment went through the same experience at its armory on Randolph street. The muster-roll showed the regiment's strength at muster to be as follows: Field, staff, and band, enrolled, 51; present, 50; absent, 1. Company A, Capt. K. Frank Peterson, enrolled, 48; present, 43; absent, 5. Company B, Capt. Frank Lasher Jr., enrolled, 45; present, 42; absent, 3. Company C, Capt. Joseph D. Hayward, enrolled, 54; present, 41; absent, 13. Company D, Capt. Louis S. Judd, enrolled, 56; present, 56. Company E, Capt. Edward H. Baker, enrolled, 36; present, 34; absent, 2. Company F, Capt. Robert Bruce, enrolled, 46; present, 37; absent, 9. Company G, Capt. Edward W. Henricks, enrolled 53; estimated strength for muster, 47. Company H, Capt. Dana Slade Jr., enrolled 52; present, 38; absent, 14. Company I, Capt. Frank O. Cook, enrolled, 58; present, 43; absent, 15. Company K, Capt. Charles H. Kimball, enrolled, 57; estimated strength for muster, 51. Total enrolled strength of regiment, 556; present at muster, estimating strength of two absent companies at above-mentioned figures, 462.

A STRANGER'S DEATH.

NEGLIGENCE CHARGED ON THE POLICE.

Thomas Lavin was found intoxicated, June 19, at the corner of Curtis and West Madison streets, and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. The next morning Justice C. J. White sent him to the County Hospital, as he seemed to be suffering with delirium tremens. Yesterday it was found that he was suffering with a broken leg, and that amputation above the knee would be necessary. The doctors hesitated to perform the operation, as they thought he could not live through it. How the man broke his leg is a mystery to the police and hospital authorities, as he walked into the police station, walked into court the next morning, and did not seem to have any broken bones in his body when received at the hospital. This was the story told by the police yesterday afternoon. Lavin died last night at 10 o'clock. Warden McGarigle contradicts the story by a positive statement that when Lavin was brought to the hospital his condition was at once discovered, gangrene having set in and the leg was not amputated because the patient could not have stood it. Lavin came to Chicago three months ago from Cleveland, where his home is. He was en route to New Mexico, but got on a spree, and his friends took care of him. They got him a position as bookkeeper in a furniture-house and had him stay at the Washingtonian Home. They learned nothing of his whereabouts till yesterday, and are very indignant at what they charge as the remissness of the police, claiming that he did not receive proper treatment at their hands. To determine where the responsibility lies they will have an inquest held today.

Lavin was a lawyer and at one time occupied an official position in Cleveland. He was a leading Irishman, and took a prominent part in the Fenian movement, as well as in other Irish national agitations. His son was notified of his death, and is expected to reach the city this evening. Tonight a meeting will be held in the office of Justice Scully by local Irishmen to take proper action.

AN ACTOR'S CONVERSION.

BILLY FINNIN TELLS HOW HE GAVE UP HIS BUSINESS.

The announcement that Billy Finnin, the Irish comedian of the Alice Oats opera company, would tell the story of his conversion drew a fair audience to the Adelphi Theatre last night. "Billy" is a small, dark, close-shaved young man of 28, who has been in the theatrical line for twelve years. He told the story of his conversion with a glibness quite creditable to so young a convert. A week last Saturday he had been drinking all day, and was so far gone by night that he was left in a barroom, where he slept all night, among sand and cigar stumps, and awoke in the morning with his head in a spittoon. He got up and walked the streets all day, and, as he was passing along Madison street in the evening, a young man gave him a ticket for the Farwell-Hall meeting, saying: "It's a free show; take it in." He took it in, and when the time arrived when those who wanted to be saved were asked to hold up their hands he sneaked his up and then dodged it down again. He remained to the after-meeting, and while on his knees in prayer a feeling came over him that he would not forget in a hundred years. He was saved. He didn't need any "jigger" on the way home, but went straight to bed, and found next day that two glasses of water did him more good than a "big whisky." He had an engagement then to appear at the Sixth Street Museum at Pittsburg, Pa., but he had given it up, as he didn't want to go back to the "business that ruins the body, and damns the soul." God had given him other work, honest work, at which he could make about $2.50 a day. A friend said to him, as he was coming to the meeting: "I say, Bill, I see your name on the Adelphi bill, and you're going on, I see. You're crazy. I wouldn't go there for $10." But he was saved, and couldn't help telling others about it. If there were any present out of curiosity, wanting to be saved, just let them try it for fun. Let them try it for two days, and, if they did not like it, give it up—let them try it, if only for idle curiosity.

A FATAL KICK.

END OF A QUARREL IN MT. FOREST.

John Mohr and Daniel Langenbacher, both of Mt. Forest, quarreled in John H. Banks' saloon in that village last Thursday evening, the dispute being about a contract for grading a highway in which both men were interested. Langenbacher kicked Mohr in the abdomen, causing acute inflammation of the bowels, from which he died the next day. At the inquest on the body of the deceased, held by Deputy-Coroner Clancy, it was testified by witnesses of the murder that Langenbacher, who is a man of hard reputation, made an attempt to take hold of Mohr, when Charley Darnstadt, who was present, interfered by seizing one man in each hand and holding them apart. Darnstadt testified that he said to the men: "It is a shame to be quarreling this way,"; and Langenbacher said: "Let me go, I want to go out of the saloon," and as soon as he let go of the men Langenbacher kicked deceased in the stomach. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by acute peritonitis, resulting from a rupture of the intestine, and they recommended that Langenbacher be held to await the action of the grand jury. Mohr was a peaceable farmer, 58 years of age, married, and leaves a wife and nine children. Langenbacher has disappeared from Mt. Forest and is still at large.

LAST DAYS OF THE CIRCUS.

FOREPAUGH'S EXCELLENT SHOW REMAINS FOUR MORE DAYS.

The Forepaugh show remains in the city but four days longer, the season closing with the performance of Thursday evening. More than the ordinary interest has been taken in this show, and the receipts have been of a very gratifying character. The exhibition has given the best of satisfaction, being novel, attractive, and free from everything of an objectionable nature. A new and elaborate program has been prepared for the week, introducing the Arabian athletes, the Silbon family, trapeze artists, "Little All Right," the Japanese rope-walker, John Worland, the champion vaulter, and the entire circus company in difficult and daring acts. The performing elephants and the comical clown Pachederon will continue to appear, and the much-talked-of "white" elephant, which attracted so much attention the last week, will hold his levees in the menagerie tent as usual. Those who have not visited Mr. Forepaugh's establishment would do well to avail themselves of the remaining opportunities. A farewell street parade will be given this morning, starting at 8 o'clock, and traversing the following route: From the show-grounds on Twenty-second street to Wabash avenue, to Washington street, to State street, to Chicago avenue, to Wells street, to North avenue, to Larrabee street, to Clybourn avenue, to Division street, to Clark street, to Michigan street, to State street, and then to the lot.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The North End circuit of the new police-patrol system of Hyde Park was successfully completed yesterday. This circuit extends from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-third street, and from Lake Michigan to State street, and contains fourteen boxes. In each box is an alarm and a telephone instrument, the former for the use of officers and citizens and the latter for the use of officers only.

The Board of Education of District No. 1, Hyde Park, has decided to reintroduce vocal musical culture into the schools of the district, beginning next September. A teacher has been engaged for three months, and should the experiment prove a success the teaching will undoubtedly be continued. Leslie Lewis has been reëlected Superintendent of Schools of the district.

Operations at Hegewisch, the new town around the site of the immense works of the United States Rolling-Stock Company now in progress of erection, are lively. Houses and stores are going up on all sides. Arrangements have been made for a regular boat on the Calumet River, making three trips a day between Hegewisch and South Chicago. The difficulty between the Nickel-Plate and the Chicago & Western Indiana Roads in regard to a crossing has been adjusted. The crossing, as well as the transfer-yards, are located in the northeast corner of Sec. 6.

The "railroad war" is to all appearances in statu quo, notwithstanding the special meeting held Wednesday night for the purpose of considering the subject. Appearances indicate, however, that the matter will be decided at an early date. A special meeting was called for Thursday night, but as two of the Trustees failed to put in an appearance no action was taken.

The graduating exercises of the class of '84, Hyde Park High School, will be held Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Friday evening a reception will be given to the graduating class by the class of '85 in the Fifty-fourth Street School. The graduating class is as follows: Misses Grace Belden, Hariette F. Gilchrist, Amelia L. Glaser, Antoinette B. Hollister, Julia L. Wood, May H. Jacobs, Minnie C. Ott, Ida Peirce, Lenora Root, Benjamin P. Hinman, Harry W. Mason.

A dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Chicago Woman's Hospital will be given Monday evening in the Arcade Theatre, Pullman. The comedy, "An Unequal Match," will be presented by the following cast of well-known young people: Charles E. Rand, J. A. V. Weaver, George M. Chapin, J. V. Stream, R. C. Barns, W. V. Booth, Miss Louisa Jordan, Miss Emery, Miss Evelyn Seavy.

WINNETKA.

The wedding of Miss Eva McFarlin and Mr. Charles Eastman took place in Winnetka Tuesday afternoon in the Congregational church. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McFarlin, old residents of the village, and is highly esteemed by her many friends. Her marriage to Mr. Charles Eastman, in the employ of R. G. Dunn & Co., of Chicago, was an important event in the quiet town, as well as the first wedding ever held in the church. The bridal party were ushered in by Messrs. William McFarlin and Joseph Brandimore, followed by Miss Nellie Moth, bridesmaid, and Mr. Lorenzo Eastman, groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Kidder. Immediately after the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where a collation was spread on the lawn beneath the trees. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman left on the evening train for a wedding tour through Michigan.

ENGLEWOOD.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Normal School was held yesterday. There was a large attendance. The exercises consisted of music, an address by the President, Will C. Dodge, papers by Miss Nellie B. Johnson and Miss Kate S. Kellogg. It was decided to establish a memorial library as a tribute to the memory of the late Prof. D. S. Wentworth.

The "War Song Concert," so successfully given a few nights since, will be repeated Tuesday evening at the Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LAKE.

A Republican ratification meeting will be held at the Town Hall Monday evening under the auspices of the First Precinct Club. The audience will be addressed by W. S. Scribner, of Chicago, and others.

JEFFERSON.

The Trustees met Saturday afternoon and awarded the contract for furnishing the gravel for the ensuing year to Mr. Clyborn at $1.70 per load.

School District No. 11 is considerably stirred up in regard to a Superintendent. The School Board reappointed H. W. Graham to the position, but a few days afterwards so many citizens expressed their dissatisfaction that two of the board waited on Mr. Graham and requested him to resign, which he did. Now his friends are circulating a petition asking the board to retain him.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Dunning was celebrated at their residence in Jefferson Wednesday evening. Six of their seven children were present, and sixteen grandchildren, besides other old friends. The house was elaborately decorated with flowers, and the aged couple were the recipients of many elegant presents.

Miss Alice Bozeman, of Carmi, and Miss Alma Knetsar, of Moline, are spending the summer with Mrs. E. J. Bronson, of Humboldt Park.

SOCIETY IN SEATTLE.

Progress: When the society of Seattle, W. T., has a dance the dancers "wax" the floor for themselves. Lumps of spermaceti are thrown about and trodden and scattered by the feet of the light fantastics.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Baccalaureate Sermon at Dartmouth College Preached by President Bartlett.

Commencement Exercises at Dickinson College, Lawrence University, and Other Institutions.

The Graduating Class at Hamilton College Refuses to Hear the President's Baccalaureate Sermon.

Baccalaureate Sermon at Dartmouth College, June 22.

President Bartlett announced as his text I. Kings, iv., 29. "And God gave Solomon . . . largeness of heart." He proceeded nearly as follows:

Solomon is the great peace monarch of history. His name stands for royal wisdom and magnificence. All kingly accomplishments seemed to unite in him: a knowledge of Nature from the cedar to the hyssop; a knowledge of men that uttered 3,000 proverbs; a culture that expressed itself in a thousand songs, and embodied itself in such works as that gorgeous temple, the several palaces, the House of the Forest Lebanon, the furnishings of gold and ivory, the gardens of Etham, the foundation of Palmyra, and the construction of costly aqueducts and massive fortifications; a judicial sagacity that has become a proverb; an organizing power that stretched his kingdom beyond all former limits and held it in hand forty years; an enterprise that sent his ships to distant lands for precious freights; a statesmanship that allied him to the great powers—Egypt and Tyre—and levied tribute on all surrounding tribes; and a splendor of state that was the wonder and despair of his contemporaries. He was a merchant sovereign beside whom the Medici would seem but merchant princes. For a thousand years "the glory of Solomon" was traditional in Palestine. It permanently fired the Oriental heart, so that in modern times the great war monarch of the Ottoman Empire bore the name of Solyman the Magnificent; and today Sheik Suleiman leads the Tiyaha Arabs and guides the traveler over the Desert of the Wandering.

It was the largeness of heart with which God had endowed him that made his reign resplendent. Not until the greatness of his ambition and the excess of his luxury eclipsed that largeness of heart did there come a cloud upon his later years and a storm upon his successor. Had the great qualities which marked the opening continued to the close perhaps nothing in history would furnish a parallel to the glory of his reign.

The qualities that lay beneath the true glory of the ancient monarch are equally indispensable now to a genuine success. Every educated young man who stands on the threshold of life's work carries with him responsibilities greater and destinies more enduring than the throne of Solomon. And his great want is largeness of heart.

On that theme let me speak today and indicate some of the elements of the largeness of heart required by the young educated men of our day. "Heart" stands here for all the invisible forces of the soul that make its personality and power.

The *first* element is expansion of intellect. Here the preacher proceeded to discuss the limitations of thinking that at the present time are imposed by the vast extent of modern learning. Specialties have largely become the order of the day. They form our weakness as well as our strength. We are reaching an extreme in the subdivision of labor. Professional life more and more takes on a fractional type. Studies and researches of every kind divide up into narrow-ranges. The training itself tends to become one-sided and angular. It is a fair question whether the niceties and refinements of modern teaching send forth men on the average more robust and well-equipped on the whole than the training of a previous generation. One striking illustration of unsatisfactory methods in teaching appears in the criticisms of classical education. Their force falls not so much on those noble studies as on the inadequate and narrow methods in which they have in recent years often been pursued. The classic culture and aroma has been crushed in mere Greek factories or treadmills. The effects of narrow thinking were set forth by the speaker in various modes; by references to the weakness and defects of one-sided thought, the mutual misunderstandings of the several thinkers, the follies and the hobbies resultant, as well as grave and fatal mistakes on the highest themes. One grows weary of fractional thinking, and longs for broad reasoners and many-sided souls, for the Butlers and Barrows and Taylors and Brownes, the Bacons and Johnsons, the Chaucers and Spensers, the Keplers, Newtons, Herschells, and Humboldts—if not for these very men, yet for others in their spirit and power.

A *second* element is range of knowledge. This is the food on which thought feeds and grows. The great thinkers have been wide observers, readers of Nature, of men, or of books, or of all. This point the speaker largely illustrated by examples, insisting that, though we cannot know everything and must limit our range of effort, we should never forget the common bond of the sciences nor fail to cast a friendly outlook over all the surrounding region. Here the preacher entered on a showing of the difference between free-thinking and free thought. He also dwelt at large on the study of *the Book*—the Bible, and especially the New Testament—as the greatest historic and literary phenomenon in the world, and, as by the clearest right, holding a place in the world's thought and in a truly liberal education.

The *third* element mentioned was breadth of sympathy. This is the human element of character. We must beware of the idolatry of mere hard intellect. The sympathetic element is far higher and more potent than the intellectual. Magnetic power is sympathetic power. The force of this element in enlarging the character, influence, and success was illustrated in various forms and by numerous examples—closing with that of the apostle who became all things to all men, and of Him who was made in all things like unto his brethren.

The *fourth* and crowning element of largeness of heart is elevation of purpose. As the light of the body is the eye, the light of the soul is the aim of life. If that light be darkness how great is the darkness. Abundant instances prove how intellect may become a curse, learning useless and harmful, sympathetic power destructive. We well ask then, "Is life worth living?" We are constantly reminded by current and recent events how futile are the wealth, the political honor, and other objects which men pursue. So is every aim that is merely selfish and self-centering. The only worthy motive is the highest—the apostolic two-fold love—good will, or rather good-willing, towards God and man. The beauty and the power of such a purpose to transform and transfigure the dullest round of life and crown the glory of the highest can be seen in illustrious instances on every hand. It shines out conspicuously when life is viewed at its close. Here the speaker drew an extensive parallel between the latent irony that lies in many a gorgeous funeral pageant of the world's great men and the genuine tributes of love and admiration that hover forever around the memories of its good and blessed. He closed nearly as follows:

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS: Your work here, and our work for you, are almost ended. We have done what we could to expand the intellect, to show you the continent of knowledge, to expand the sympathies, and to hold up the highest aim of life. The institution from which you graduate has been confessedly characterized by breadth and strength. The company of alumni you join are a race of stalwart men. There is no shibboleth on their tongues, no local stamp on their characters. Largeness of heart has been their standard, and eminent and multiform usefulness their achievement. In almost every line of life I might point out to you examples, many of them illustrious examples, of some or all the qualities I have set before you; a noble army of teachers, jurists, statesmen, scholars, business-men, journalists, physicians, theologians, ministers, missionaries. I will not name them now, though the mere roll-call might well thrill your souls. May you prove yourselves worthy to join that goodly company and honor—I will not say your Alma Mater—but your Father in Heaven, and bless your brother men. Into whatever sphere of life carry a broad, high manhood. Should you, as do so many now, enter on some form of business life, let it not be said at your life's end,

He in a close and dusky counting-house
Smoke-dried, and seared, and shriveled up his heart.

But so carry yourselves that education shall dignify wealth, and the wealth shall bless all things needy and good. Or if, as more likely, you enter on some literary, scientific, or professional career, fill that sphere, whether small or great, full to overflowing. Be evermore larger than your calling. Be first a man, and after that a professional man. Pray, like him of old, for largeness of heart, and a better largeness of heart than his. Your earnest prayer shall be a prophecy. In such a spirit go forth now to your work, and we shall certainly hear good of you in after life—or in the life after.

Dickinson College.

The one hundred and first annual commencement exercises of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., will begin tomorrow, with the baccalaureate sermon by President McCauley. The alumni oration will be delivered by the Rev. W. A. Snively, D. D., of Brooklyn, and the oration before the literary societies of the college by the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., of New York. This college—one of the oldest in the country—was a favorit with Southern students prior to the late War, and lost a large percentage of its patronage during the War and for several years afterward. With the returning prosperity of the South, it is again well represented in the college, which is in a flourishing condition. During the celebration of its centennial, last year, its alumni and friends showed their appreciation of the faculty and the good work of the college in their liberal contributions for the endowment of professorships and for the construction of a new building for the scientific department, and for a gymnasium, which are now nearly completed. During the exercises of next week ground will be broken for a new memorial library hall, to cost nearly $50,000, the gift of the widow of J. W. Bosler, of Carlisle, who was one of Dickinson's favored sons. The college was named in honor of Gov. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, who, with Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was among the most active of the founders and supporters of the college during the early years of its existence; and it was through their influence that the Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of Scotland, was induced to come to the New World and become the first President of the college. Among its alumni have been ex-President James Buchanan, Chief-Justice Taney, and others who hold conspicuous positions in the history of our country. Many alumni of the college now reside in Chicago and the West.

Knox College.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Knox College ladies' prize contest in declamation occurred before a crowded house yesterday evening, and held the close attention of all until a late hour. There were eight competitors—Dora E. Sisson, Margaret McChesney, Ella M. Martin, Gertrude Wyckoff, Nellie S. Watkins, Delia M. Rice, Marietta Lay, and Gertrude Chapin. The judges awarded the first prize to Marietta Lay and the second to Ella M. Martin. The graduating exercises occur next Thursday, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Among the many alumni to be present will be a special car from Chicago numbering fifty. The senior class numbers thirty-five. There is no doubt that the commencement exercises will be made more of than any ever held here.

Other Institutions.

APPLETON, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—The sub-freshman exhibition at the College Chapel tonight opened the commencement exercises of Lawrence University. The program, which was well carried out, was as follows: "Growth and Decline," C. L. French, Appleton; "The Ministry of Sorrow," Edith Ames, Appleton; "American Novelists," R. S. Joyce, Appleton; sketch, "John Knox," J. L. Mead, Appleton; "Early Influences," Bertha Hammond, Appleton; declamation, selection from "Marmion," C. B. Walker, Appleton; "From the Hights," Catharine Deguire, Appleton; "Pericles," W. Botzer, Allen Grove; "Mobocracy," J. W. Heard, Neenah.

APPLETON, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The sermon before the religious societies of the college was delivered by the Rev. Washington Gardner, A. M., of Kalamazoo, Mich., at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was assisted by President Raymond and Dr. Stowe, of Chicago. This morning the commencement love-feast, under the direction of Dr. Raymond was observed at the college chapel. A large number of the alumni are present, and the coming week promises to be very successful.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 21.—The annual commencement exercises of Monmouth College closed Thursday morning by the graduation of a fine class of ladies and gentlemen. There was a large attendance of visitors. Gov. John M. Hamilton Wednesday delivered a very able anniversary address in the opera-house, his theme being "Skepticism vs. Education."

SPORTING.

Base-Ball Players Arrested at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—[Special.]—It was rumored here last night that the Law-and-Order League would endeavor to prevent the Columbus-Brooklyn game this afternoon. Everything was quiet until the close of the fifth inning, when several officers made their appearance on the field provided with warrants for the arrest of the players. As the score stood 3 to 0 in favor of Columbus Manager Boyle, of the Brooklyns, was perfectly willing to submit to the arrest and thereby have the game forfeited, but after considerable discussion the 2,000 spectators in the grand stand became excited and it was deemed best by the officers to allow the game to proceed and take the men at the finish, which they did, arresting Fields, Smith, Morris, Carroll, Richmond, and Kuehne, of the home team, and Greenwood, Ferry, and Walker, of the visitors. They were taken before a Justice of the Peace, and released upon proper bonds being filed for their appearance tomorrow. Following is the score of the game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Columbus	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	*	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Cricket.

The St. George's Club played their first match with the Milwaukee Cricket Club the 21st, winning the game in one inning, with 69 runs to spare. They were most hospitably entertained by their opponents, and a most enjoyable day was spent by all parties, some first-class cricket-playing being shown by both sides. For the St. George's the Rev. T. D. Phillips was the highest scorer, with 26, obtained by his usual steady play; Tottenham next with 24, while Mason's 21 were made in brilliant style, without giving a single chance. So good and true was the Milwaukee bowling that the St. George's score was made up almost entirely of singles, the only noteworthy hits being a magnificent one drive for 6 by Mason and one for 4 by Tottenham. The St. George's bowling proved to much for the Milwaukee team, and their fielding was first-class throughout the match. It is expected the return match will be played in Lincoln Park July 19.

Strengthening the Chicago Team.

There will undoubtedly be a large audience at the Lake-Front grounds this afternoon to witness a game between the Boston and Chicago Clubs. The Chicagos have been materially strengthened by the addition of Lee, the new pitcher, and he will again pitch this afternoon. The Bostons will endeavor to play the best nine they can muster, as they do not care to have a repetition of Saturday's game.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Athletic, 1.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Allegheny, 2.
At St. Louis—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 12.

Union Association.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Union, 10; Chicago Union, 6.
At Louisville—Louisville, 10; Metropolitan, 2.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

DEATHS.

SARVER—June 22, Mrs. Harriet Sarver, of cancer. Funeral from the residence of her sister, 4247 Wentworth-av., June 23, to Oakwoods.
☞ Cleveland and Oswego papers please copy.

FORD—Abby C. Ford, wife of George L. Ford, aged 56 years and 8 months.
Funeral Tuesday at 1:45 p. m. Remains will be taken to Gloucester, Mass.

RICE—Alice (nee Murray), beloved wife of John Rice, aged 21 years and 11 months, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland.
Funeral from residence, Forty-seventh and Halsted-sts., at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, to St. Gabriel's Church; thence by carriages to Calvary.
☞ New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, papers please copy.

ATWOOD—At Pullman, Ill., June 22, 1884, Libbie M. Atwood, aged 9 years 9 months and 3 days, daughter of James H. and Maggie J. Atwood.
Will be buried at Lancaster, N. Y.
☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

LAHMAN—June 22, of inflammation of the lungs, William Harold Lahman, aged 14 months.
Funeral Monday, at 3 p. m., from residence, 289 Bissell-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 29, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolf's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros'., 36 La Salle-st.

MEMBERS OF GEO. H. THOMAS POST 5, G. A. R., are requested to meet at J. C. Borchard's, corner Lincoln and Madison-sts., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Comrade L. H. Drury.

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Prof. Edward G. Love, the Government Chemist says:
"I have tested a package of the Royal Baking Powder which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substances.
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An elegant Scrim and Antique (genuine) extra width Curtain, worth $7.00,
For $3.50 a Pair.

An elegant French Guipure Lace Curtain 4 yards long, worth $6.50,
For $3.00 a Pair.

The "Cabul" Curtain, in black and gold, very handsome pattern, worth $9.00,
For $5.00 a Pair.

The "Turcoman" (heavy) Curtains in Crimson, Wine, Blue, and Olive, with rich, deep border, embroidered in gold, worth $18.00,
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On the banks of the Merrimac River, right at the end of the new Iron Bridge, near the Falls from which is obtained a never-failing water power, which runs the mills.
AUCTION DAY, July 1st, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
on the premises. Four minutes' walk from either station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Consisting of the original Mill, brick and stone, size 100x50, 4 stories high, pitched roof slated. The capacity of this Mill is 200 barrels of flour daily and 4,000 bushels of meal and cracked corn. The machinery, fixtures, and appliances for this work are in perfect order and the best in use save for Patent Process, to which has been added one of Draper, Cutler & Co.'s machines, with every improvement for steam-cleaning all kinds of grain and kiln-drying the same. Nine run of stones. Two mill powers. At right angle to Mill is a splendid building, 4 stories high, brick and stone, slated roof, size 100x40; from this an annex, 65x35, two stories high, brick and stone. Within the angle is the Mill Yard, for delivery of goods to and from the city. On the south side is the Boston & Maine Railroad, on which the buildings front 180 feet, having three outlets to cars and track scales for direct delivery of products to and from. And all the products of the Mill are carried by machinery to these buildings for delivery to cars and from cars to elevator, having storage tanks of plank and iron, independent of brick wall, for 25,000 bushels of corn and wheat, together with storage room for hundreds of tons of different kinds of feed. Elevators from barrel room to level of track. Scales, tools, and all apparatus needed to carry on the works. Mills running today as they have been for sixteen years, under the most successful management of the above firm, who built the Mills and perfected the same. The Mills have never been stopped, but have ever done a very extensive and lucrative business, and stand today as being one of if not the finest and most successful flour and grain mills in New England. The Mills are founded on the same ledge upon which the dam rests, and from the ledge to the first floor are huge pillars and walls many feet thick. The river wall is built as substantial as money and human skill is capable of producing. The water never comes up to the first basement floor, under which rushes the great water power upon Turbine Wheels of the best makers. For the sixteen years no expense has been spared to make it a model establishment of its kind. A wonder of solidity and thoroughness of completeness to every want of the business. Costing more than $100,000, and today one of the solid individual successful enterprises of the rapidly growing City of Lawrence, whose present population is over 50,000. The sale being peremptory, will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms at sale.
For further information address A. W. STEARNS, Lawrence, Mass., for Trustees.

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GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
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ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Public notice is hereby given that a decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois was entered on the eleventh day of June, 1884, requiring all persons and corporations holding claims or demands against the Receivership of the Illinois Midland Railway Company or against the property of said Company in the custody of the Court, to present and make proof of such claims and demands to the undersigned, Special Commissioner, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1884, and providing that all such claims which shall not be so presented shall be barred and estopped from payment out of or participation in the trust fund in the custody of the Court or the assets of said Receivership.
The above requirement does not apply to persons whose claims have heretofore been allowed by order of said Court, nor to employes of the several Receivers whose names appear on the pay-rolls.
Parties interested will be provided with instructions and blanks for proof of claims upon addressing the undersigned at Petersburg, Illinois.
N. W. BRANSON, Special Commissioner.

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THE PROPHET MA[NSOUR].

A Wonderful Story—"A M[ahdi of the] Eighteenth Century."

THE PROPHET MANSOUR.

A Wonderful Story—"A Mahdi in the Eighteenth Century."

Such is the title of one of the most extraordinary historical essays published within the present decade, and which bears the signature of M. A. Garniere, in a recent number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. The Mahdi in question was certainly a far more wonderful man than the modern Mohammed Ahmed; yet we may safely doubt whether the singular narrative of his career is fully known to any save those who have made a special study of the curiosities of history. But such persons as have even followed the course of Oriental events during the eighteenth century can scarcely have failed to notice the name of the Prophet Mansour, also known as the Sheik Oghan Oolo.

The Prophet Mansour first announced himself as an envoy of Heaven in 1785, at the City of Amadie, in Kurdistan. Whence he came none seemed to know; he hadridden into the place without an escort, and answered all queries by the declaration that Mohammed himself had commanded him to preach to the people. His appearance was greatly in his favor; his stature was uncommon; his face proud and handsome; his eyes large, bright, and gentle as a woman's. He wore the green turban, which is allowed only to the descendants of the Prophet himself; and he arrived in the city precisely at the commencement of the holy feast of Ramadan. The Sheik of Amadie invited him to address the faithful; and he commenced to preach a doctrine which is said to have followers even at the present day in unfamiliar parts of Asia. This doctrine was not of the Koran, nor of the Bible, nor of the idolatrous cults, nor of deistic philosophy, although it contained a little of everything; but it included a cunningly-formed appeal to the baser passions of human nature, and allowed free rein to lusts and corruptions of a peculiarly Eastern description. However shocking such preaching might seem to the purer-minded men of the assembly, the marvelous learning of the stranger easily enabled him to sustain his positions with arguments from the Hadith, the Koran, or the decisions of the orthodox imans and jurisconsults. But the gospel of lubricity expounded by this false prophet was only given as a bait. His main purpose was to preach a holy war against both infidels and Moslems; the Pope of Rome, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the Grand Cherif of Mecca were all denounced together as wicked impostors. The Prophet called on the people of Amadie to arise and follow him to the conquest of Constantinople, and smite the impenitent Mussulmans and impious Christians with "the holy arms sent to them by Mohammed."

The arms in question certainly bore the trade-mark of European manufacturers; and there were not enough of them to arm a single regiment, much less to destroy the armies of Turkey. They had been brought by four European adventurers in the Prophet's service—a Frenchman named Cleophe Thevenot, an Italian named Camillo Rutigliano, a German named Samuel Goldemberg, and a Persian merchant who furnished the money—Tabet Habib.

After a month's preaching the Prophet Mansour had only been able to enlist ninety-seven men for his expedition against the Sultan of Turkey—desperate fanatics ready for all adventure and capable of all crime, such cutthroats as might be gathered together from the purlieus of any Eastern city today. The reader may be inclined to smile at the idea of a hundred sturdy beggars marching to conquer a nation. In Europe or the United States such an expedition would end in ridicule; but in the Orient all things are possible. Within a few months the Prophet Mansour's name was to make the Sublime Porte tremble; and his hundred cimeters would become 100,000, wielded by the best fighting men of the East—Tartars, Kurds, Turkomans, Persian mountaineers, and the iron-fisted men of the Caucasus.

He left Amadie with his little band April 20, 1785, and at the first village he came to—Kaku—he gave all male inhabitants the alternative of joining his force or being put to the edge of the sword. The system worked admirably in the hands of a man who knew the fighting aptitudes of those races. The people of Zapur, Khemer, Koutom, Tukti, Tativan were successively evangelized in the same way, and the Prophet turned his forces, now swelled to thousands, against the Town of Bitlis and its mountain fortress. The valor of the Turkish Pasha and his 500 regular troops availed nothing. The fanatics stormed the town with cold steel only; the Turks were impaled, the city given over to pillage, and the greater number of its 20,000 inhabitants put to the sword.

Terror-stricken by the fate of Bitlis, town after town, city after city, flung open their gates to Mansour, and thought themselves happy to escape his wrath by obeying the command that every able-bodied man between 20 and 30 years should join the army. After entering the City of Mush the Prophet found himself sole master of Kurdistan. Within a few months he had elevated himself to sovereignty.

But Kurdistan was not sufficient to satisfy his ambition or to give him sufficient basis for his great military movement against Constantinople. He turned all the power of Kurdistan against Armenia, and overwhelmed resistance in a magnificent series of veritably Napoleonic campaigns. His purpose was simply to make Erzeroum his headquarters—Erzeroum being the most important strategical point of that country, commanding the routes of Van, Trebizond, Tiflis, and Siwas. After capturing six cities he suddenly appeared before Akhalzik, on the Turko-Russian frontier—a place of 30,000 inhabitants, defended by heavy artillery and 5,000 Turkish regulars. Akhalzik was stormed in one assault; the officers and Pasha were impaled; the able-bodied men enrolled, and the city pillaged and burnt. It was there that the Prophet was first acclaimed by his troops *El Mansour*, "The Victorious."

Like flocks of eagles and vultures the terrible mountaineers of Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, and Daghestan swooped down from their rocky fastnesses to join the Prophet. The capture of Erzeroum would now have been an easy matter even had the Turks attempted to defend the place, but the affrighted Pasha wisely surrendered and the city escaped destruction by payment of a heavy ransom. Master of Armenia and Kurdistan, the Prophet could now indeed turn his attention to Constantinople. His European agents furnished him with supplies, his soldiers were armed with the best weapons that Europe could manufacture, and the army was modeled by his iron hand into a really formidable machine of war. His discipline was uncompromising; the least disobedience was punished by instant death; and with his own hand the Sheik would strike off at a single blow the head that dared to harbor a thought of insubordination. To women he was, however, singularly merciful for an Oriental despot—rescuing the handsomest girls from the hands of his soldiery and sending them away unharmed to places of safety. His men feared him exceedingly, and it was observed that he always judged character at a single glance and never made a mistake.

At this time El Mansour might easily have attacked Turkey, but the Porte was cunning enough to ransom itself and subsidy him to turn his arms against Georgia, then under the protectorate of Catherine II., who wanted to abolish the great slave trade in Circassian girls at Tiflis, to the general discontent of Islam. El Mansour marched into Georgia at the head of 40,000 men, stormed Kars, and advanced upon Tiflis. Heraclius, King of Georgia, met him in the plains of Kour with a formidable army and 10,000 Russian infantry. The battle lasted three days, but the Prophet was completely victorious, and Heraclius fled, leaving 22,000 men dead upon the field and 10,000 prisoners in the hands of the Moslems. Georgia lay prostrate at the Prophet's feet, and the slave trade was reëstablished, "to the great joy of all true believers."

Meanwhile the Turkish Government, terrified by the power of the Mahdi, which in less than a year had swelled to the proportions of an Empire, sought to corrupt his army with gold. But the Prophet was too keen a man to be easily foiled by Oriental treachery. Every movement of the Porte was known to him, and when he deemed the plot matured enough he openly denounced the treachery of the Turk and marched upon Smyrna with an immense force.

The Porte sent Embassadors to beg for mercy, to offer ransom to the Prophet, to negotiate, to make any compromise. The Embassadors were simply impaled. "I will bring the answer myself to Constantinople," quoth the Prophet, "in the name of God."

But he never reached the Capital of the Sultans. Turkish gold could not have bought him on that occasion nor Turkish armies repelled him; but a new power rose before him against which he durst not strive. Austria, France, and Russia unitedly sent him warning that they would not suffer Constantinople to fall into his hands. The Western world was still too strong for him, and he knew it. Retiring toward the Caucasus, he summoned the Lesghien Tartars to revolt and join him against Russia; and he cut to pieces various forces of Russian regulars sent against him. Gen. Apraxin finally attacked him with 24,000 men and was utterly routed.

But talent alone, without the power of gold, cannot always conquer. Prince Potemkin came to the rescue of Apraxin's shattered forces with a larger army, and the Prophet again gave battle. It was decided solely by the superiority of the Russian artillery the 28th of October, 1786. The Prophet was for the first time defeated, and the Empire he had so quickly created vanished away in the smoke of the Russian artillery.

A man who makes himself a veritable Emperor in less than twelve months is not easily discouraged. El Mansour fled to the Caucasus, and was enthusiastically received by the mountaineers. They made him a chief among them. In 1787 war broke out between Turkey and Russia, and El Mansour was elected King of Circassia. Descending like raging torrents from the Caucasus, his armies carried destruction among the Russian armies, and wasted the Russian lands far and near. El Mansour wore the mountain crown four years, and those were years of perpetual battle. His reign ended with the siege of Anapa, on the Black Sea, where the Prophet had temporarily established himself, by the Russian General Gudowitz. Thirty thousand Russians stormed the defenses and El Mansour was sent a prisoner to Catherine II.

She treated him with magnanimity, just as the French at a later day treated Abd-el-Kader, granted him a pension equal to $20,000 a year in our money, and assigned him the City of Solowetsk for a residence. He died an inmate of the Armenian Convent in that city in 1800 in the 84th year of his age.

The enormous force of character necessary to sustain the rôle of a prophet in those countries during a period of nearly seven years can be fully appreciated only by those who know what the Orient is. But how much more extraordinary such a career must seem if we know that El Mansour *was not an Oriental, but a European!* The Sheik Oghan Oolo, or "El Mansour," was simply a renegade monk, previously known in Europe as Father Giovanni-Battista Boetti, of the order of the Friars Preachers. This discovery was but recently brought to public light through the labors of the Italian historian Ottino, and the discovery of the manuscript memoirs of El Mansour himself, written at Solowetsk. . . . Surely, of adventurers Italy has in all ages produced the most extraordinary! The astounding versatility and force of will characteristic of Italy can only be comprehended through a study of her free captains, her artists, her orators, her poets, her adventurers, her ecclesiastics, her mathematicians, her political chess-players, her linguistic and mnemotechnic prodigies.

Yet was not the modern Italian race formed by the interblending of the most wonderful men of all nations in that great struggle of the survival of the fittest which was going on in ancient Rome—when Oriental and Occidental, fair-haired Goth and swarthy Egyptian strove for self-preservation and precedence in her monstrous Capital? . . . And in the Friar Boetti there was something of all Italian prodigies—something of the condottiere, something of the Prince, something of the politician—a union of those wonderful talents which rarely find personification in the person of a Machiavelli or Mezzofanti, together with a resolution worthy of a Cæsar Borgia.

For the full history of his life, first as a soldier, then as a monk, then as a missionary, previous to his apparition as a Moslem Sheik, we must refer the reader to the admirable essay of M. Garniere. We can only summarize facts. The uncommon will and talent of the man had rendered him unfit to fill subordinate positions—he was mutinous as a soldier and scandalous as a friar. Moreover, his morals were such as to unfit him for the church; his career as an adventurer in Italy can only be compared with that of Casanova—gambler, libertine, and scoundrel. The Orient suited such a man infinitly better. Under pretense of repentance he got sent there as a missionary, and rapidly acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and the dialects of Moslem Asia. After some scandal he disappeared suddenly from the sight of the church. Adopting the Moslem habit, he traveled as a physician through Persia and Arabia—not only earning money but also studying strategically the field of his future operations. Furthermore he learned the Koran by heart, analyzed the Hadith, or Conversations of the Prophet, memorized the traditions, mastered the jurisprudence of Islam, and investigated its inner life to the very core. When he again appeared before the world he knew more of the Orient than most Orientals, and no peculiarity of Eastern character had escaped him. Had he been supported by European financiers so subtle a man might have remodeled all Mohammedan Asia. His campaigns were marvels of generalship; and his career as a leader of men atoned in some measure for his early years of libertinism. So confident at the outset did he feel of success that he offered Russia to give her Constantinople; and had Russia at that time understood the genius of the man the history of modern Europe might have been changed. He was what might well be termed *une force perdue*—a force that utilized in a larger cause might have produced vast and durable results.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,077—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. Henry T. Lally. Asst., $2,000. H. F. White, atty.

19,078—George C. Miller et al. vs. Henry T. Lally. Asst., $10,000. H. F. White, atty.

19,079—The J. L. Mott Iron-Works vs. same. Asst., $8,000. Same atty.

19,080—John H. Rollins, assignee, etc., vs. Daniel Pierce. Bill for accounting. Wilson & Collier, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suits.

Harry L. Holland vs. Propeller Mary Groh. Libel for collision, $1,443. Schuyler & Kremer and A. B. Jenks, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,318—William G. Stephens vs. George C. Hicks, the First National Bank of Chicago, the Chicago Retort & Fire-Brick Works, Paul P. Austin, and L. A. Kimberly. Bill to set aside transfer of stock and for Receiver. Ullman Strong and Edward A. Dicks, solrs.

92,319—Henry A. Crane vs. Olive Delaunty. Distress for rent, $325. J. Y. Le Moyne, atty.

92,320—Lillie P. Garretson vs. Edmund Schweitzer, Carl Beer, Marcus Barr, Benjamin McCoy, T. R. Brown, and Loren Hayes. Case, $15,000. George Bass, atty.

92,321—William C. Garretson vs. same. Case, $15,000. Same atty.

92,322—Albert Betcher vs. George W. Sutherland. Asst., $1,528. Robert L. Lyons, atty.

92,323—Kate Carbery vs. Edward F. Thomas, William E. Murphy, and Harriet C. Thomas. Case, $1,000. John Gibbons, atty.

92,324—J. Helen Carver vs. E. L. Judkins and David Gurney. Case, $10,000. Same atty.

92,325—Andrew Bloom vs. John D. Caton. Case, $15,000. John Gibbons and William Haynes, atty.

92,326—Bill for divorce. Suppressed for service.

92,327—William J. O'Malley vs. Christopher H. Arnold. Asst., $5,000. Elbridge Hanecy, atty.

92,328—Watson F. Blair vs. A. J. McCrea. Attcht., $1,186.50. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

92,329—Bill. Suppressed for service.

Suppressed Friday—92,311—The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company vs. Henry T. Lally. Asst., $10,000. H. F. White, atty.

92,312—James M. Raymon vs. Same. Same, $500. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—12,121, Kendall vs. Mears; lv. to pld. in 20 ds.—12,313, McGee vs. Loomis; lv. to amd. by mkg. J. H. Warren co-plff.—12,201, Silverman vs. Kohn; judgt. set aside and lv. to pld. instr. JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,366, Ruhe vs. Sontag; jury fig. to agree are dischgd. JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—517, Schmidt vs. Lafrens; lv. to amd. decree.—1,893, Morgan vs. Goodrich; cause transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—236, Braley vs. Kirchoff; time to file cert. evd. extd. to June 25.—1,457, Goudie vs. The Free Sons' Cem. Assn.; dis. as to William Jayne and Frank Swarts and pled. on cal.—1,615, Data vs. Chi. Ruf. Co.; rule on deft. in cross-bill to ans. in 20 ds.—1,526, Grant vs. Parrott; lv. to dis. as to certain lots.

Decrees—1,763, Kranz vs. All Whom, etc.; decree.—1,636, White vs. Murray; master's rept. confd., and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,822—Moses Harris vs. Eli Frank, assg., Barnett Graff, Isaac Abrahamson, First National Bank of Chicago, Marshall Field & Co., Rollins, Shaw & Co., B. J. Bitelsohn, Philip Bernstein, Henry Daly, and Joseph Gerstly. Bill to reduce certain judgments and to restrain the payment of same. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

48,823—People ex. rel. Eugene Elder vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Storck & Judd, attys.

48,824—Harris Wolf vs. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. Appeal.

48,825—Joseph Miller vs. Bergitte Miller. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. William M. Stanley, solr.

48,826—Ursula Ditt et al. vs. Katherina D. and Axel Sandberg. Bill for partition. Same solr.

48,827—Nathias Schend vs. Nicholas Schend. Petition for dedimus. E. F. Comstock, solr.

48,828—Wilbur F. Storey vs. Theodore P. Elliott and John S. Clark. Appeal.

48,829—C. Smith vs. Michael J. Furlong. Appeal.

48,830—Maria Prill vs. August Prill. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Arthur Schroeder, solr.

48,831—Hugh Kane vs. George C. and Mrs. George C. Somers. Appeal.

Suppressed Friday—48,825—George D. Colburn et al. vs. Mark D. Shay. Creditors' bill, $251. Trumbull, Washburn & Robbins, solrs.

48,826—Calvin A. Whyland et al. vs. Eugene Elder. Asst., $2,576 and capias. Needham & Lewis, attys.

48,829—Gudrum J. Eastman vs. John Koefoot. Case, $1,000 and capias. Ole C. Gunderson, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,552, Crandall vs. Magneton Appliance Co.; rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond by June 25.—7,484, Feige vs. Birkhoff; demr. to narr. sustd. and lv. to amd. in 10 ds.—6,345, Kemper vs. Field; rule on deft. to give addtl. bond in $300 by June 28.—6,587, Garvey vs. Ballargan; appl. papers fld. and rule dischgd.—6,311, Caldwell vs. Callaghan; same.—1,965, Trask vs. Shield; lv. to plff. to withd. bond on rect.—7,655, Union Rolling-Mill Co. vs. Ross; mo. to quash capias writ ovld. and ord. that bond to be taken by Sheriff be made ret. to July term, and mo. deft. case transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—6,377, Chapler vs. Gerts; lv. to withd. bond on rect.

Judgments—3,203, Henry Byrne vs. Michael Wasserman; judgt. $75.—6,275, E. R. Nicholas et al. vs. Paul E. Peterson; judgt. $46.—4,923, Adolph Loeb vs. Julius Rosenthal, admr.; judgt., $256 and appld.—5,491, Henry Schirona vs. Henry Botzler, August Ebert, and Peter Dittman; judgt. $800 and appld.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,164, Packer vs. Newburg; mo. to strike decl. from files and for judgt. as in case of non-suit ovld. and exc., and lv. to plff. to chg. name from Charles P. to John Packer and action from asst. to trespass.—3,238, Mitchell vs. Matteson; case set for Oct. 1.—4,680, Hyde vs. Singer Mfg. Co.; evd. ptly. hrd. and contd. to June 26.—6,583, People ex rel. Elder vs. Hanchett; recog. of relator and Thomas W. Slattery and J. H. Fitzgerald in $2,000 for appr. of relator June 28 at 11 a. m. accepted and relator released from custody.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—4,864, Perionet vs. Kreagh; mo. ent. by deft. to set aside verdict and for a new trial.—3,582, Board of Education vs. Murray; dmr. to decl. sustd. and lv. to amd. in thirty days.—4,367, Brainard vs. Dows; mo. to dis. ovld. and lv. to file addtl. plea by next Saturday.

Judgment—3,709, Allgren vs. Hall; judgt. and verdict and appld.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—389, Nebrich vs. Nebrich; rule on deft. to show cause by Wednesday, 10 a. m., why he should not be attchd. for contempt in fig. to pay $50 ref. to in aff.—3,192, Hohn vs. Hohn; deft. and ref. to Windes.—3,379, Kern vs. Kern; inj. dislvd. and dis. n. c.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,893, Northrup vs. Arnold; deft. Charles Gendron set aside and lv. to him to file ans. inst. and ord. of ref. to master to std.—1,564, Furman vs. Furman; rule on defendant to show cause why a revr. shd. not be apptd. ret. June 30.—3,267, Dennison vs. Sherry; deft.—235, Schwinfurth vs. Kehoe; ord. on amd. bill vs. Mary Kehoe.—3,131, Munn vs. Munn; deft.—47,232, O'Neil vs. O'Neil; lv. to file amd. bill chg. action to sep. maintenance and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

4,814—Daniel J. Gallery vs. Mathew Johnson and John E. Leader. Debt, $600, damages $800. P. McHugh, atty.

4,915—George Dixon et al. vs. Frederick R. and Charles T. Otis. Asst., $300. Frederic Ullman, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,816, In re vol. asgt. Graff, Abrahamson & Co.; hg. on petn. of Crowley adjd. to Monday, hg. on petn. of creds. contesting judgts. set for June 25, ord. that reiny. be ret. into ct., and hg. on same set for June 2.—4,609, William Amerson vs. Warren T. Hecox; mo. to correct record of June 9, '84, hrd. and taken.—4,605, In re vol. asgt. William F. Higby; ord. of June 14, '84, appvg. sale of real est. made abs., ord. for conveyance, and hg. of clm. ref. by C. M. Hardy set for June 30.—4,095, Simon, minor, vs. Simon; suit dis.—4,540, In re vol. asgt. Sauder & Moss; ord. for sale of goods mod. so as to allow sale in parcels.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Orders—Est. John R. Colman; addtl inv. apvd.—Est. John Pickton; est. settled—Est. Thomas J. Suddard; ly. to file clms. as desp. extx who is wid. altd. to retain bal. of est., and she discharged.—Est. John James Allen et al., minors; decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. Olof Rischel; clms. als. June 10 refiled and altd. as follows: Louis Leonhardt $38, J. Ellingsen $24, P. Jaeger $20, William Stacey $7.75, James C. Connor $47.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 182 to 211, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,425, 11,436, 11,456, 11,458, 11,462, 5,650, 11,405, and 11,508. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Tuesday—No. 1,481, Gilbert vs. Gilbert. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call Nos. 401 to 420, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 401 to 450, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,791, 4,308, 4,940, and 4,173. No. 5,088, New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company vs. Butters, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,867, 4,066, 4,110, 4,129, 4,133, and 4,158. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. General call.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Dependent girls and boys. No. 2,373, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,275, 1,282, 1,283, 1,284, 1,285, 1,289, 1,291, 1,293, 1,297, 1,301, 1,305, 1,306, 1,307, 1,312, 1,316, 1,318, and 1,320.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,120, 200, 1,265, 1,272, 1,273, 1,279, 1,281, 1,283, 1,287, 1,288, and 1,290.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today disposed of the following cases:

Mary A. E. McSweeney et al. vs. James T. McMillen et al. Rush Circuit Court. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

George Seager vs. Samuel Aughe et al. Tippecanoe Circuit Court. Affirmed. Best, C.

Milton Pouder vs. Warren Tate. Hamilton Circuit Court. Affirmed. Hammond, J.

Robert M. Weirs vs. ex. rel. Andrew J. Axtell. Monroe Circuit Court. Reversed. Elliott, C. J.

C. C., C. & I. Railway Co. vs. Lyne Newell. Marion Superior Court. Reversed. Bicknell, C. C.

William Hays vs. ex rel. Eli C. Murray. Grant Circuit Court. Affirmed. Bicknell, C. C.

Justice Nicoles vs. Omer F. Calvert. Pulaski Circuit Court. Affirmed. Colerick, C.

Allen Yerkes vs. Job Sabin. Vermillion Circuit Court. Affirmed. Black, C.

Jesse Winship vs. Jacob Black et al. Rush Circuit Court. Dismissed. Colerick, C.

Pat Mullen vs. The State. Monroe Circuit Court. Affirmed. Niblack, J.

Daniel A. Stout vs. The State. Monroe Circuit Court. Affirmed. Howk, J.

John J. Scotten vs. William Randolph. Huntington Circuit Court. Petition for rehearing overruled; dissenting opinion. Zollars, J.

Jonas A. Jones et al. vs. Amy Castor. Montgomery Circuit Court. Petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknell C. C.

Thomas J. Breedlove et ux. vs. John P. Bundy. Marion Superior Court. Petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknell C. C.

Jacob Locke vs. Milton H. Catlett et al. Vanderburg Superior Court. Petition for rehearing overruled. Bicknell C. C.

State vs. William Cooper et al. Sullivan Circuit Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Daniel Stewart et al. Marion Superior Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Henry L. Martin et al. vs. John Piefer. Elkhart Circuit Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Benjamin E. Wallace vs. William E. Kirtley. Miami Circuit Court. Petition for certiorari overruled.

A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

Boston *Herald:* A remarkable instance of rapid mental calculation has been discovered in a young Polish boy named Paul Zilzisky, living in East Bridgeport, Conn. He has a low forehead, with hair growing down to his eyebrows, is rather sleepy-looking and shambling in his movements. But, whenever his father asks him a question relative to numbers, he at once brightens up and becomes excited. A reporter found him in a grocery-store in East Bridgeport this morning, and asked his father, who was with him, if it was true that his son was a lightning calculator. Mr. Zilzisky, who speaks poor English, and who is now a poor man, having lost much of his earnings by the late Frary & Son cutlery failure, said in answer: "Paul, how many beans are there in this handful?" The boy at once commenced to dance around the store, and became greatly excited as his father thrust his hand into a barrel of beans, took a handful, and threw them down in a corner, where they lay scattered about. The lad leaped into the air, and almost before the beans had touched the floor shouted "1,768." The beans were carefully gathered and counted, and while this was being done the boy grinned and waited. The result showed him to be correct to a bean. He relapsed into his usual sleepy manner again. The father then seized a handful of oats and threw them in a heap upon the counter. "Paul," said he, "how many oats?" The boy again jumped to his feet, devoured the oats mentally, and instantly shouted, "2,830." It took a long time to count them, but the number was again found to be correct. Next the father seized a half-filled pail of water and asked the boy, "How many cubic inches of water in the pail?" The boy sized it up with his eyes and quickly shouted, "116." A careful computation proved the result to be right. Other wonderful answers were given, always in an excited manner, and no comparison of his manner at this time seems to be as apt as of the excitement of a dog when "set on" by his master. At each and every successful answer the same doleful expression returned.

A DUKE AND A MERCHANT IN NORWAY.

Belgravia: The cringing host, the bowing waiter, and the dodging polyglot valet de place are unknown, and their absence is deliciously refreshing to all who are strong enough to breathe the bracing moral atmosphere resulting from the social condition of a country that has never been subject to feudal institutions, and the inhabitants of which are curiously ignorant of the meaning of "social status"; where servants shake hands with their masters, and masters bow to their servants.

An amusing illustration of this occurred during my last trip on the Arctic boat. An English gentleman in the tea business—wholesale, of course—took me into his confidence, and complained of the extreme familiarity of "these people," the steward having shaken hands with him when he entered the saloon in the morning. He was very indignant when I suggested the possibility of the steward regarding the passengers as his guests, and himself as their equal or thereabouts. Among our fellow-passengers was the Duke of Roxburgh, spending his seventeenth summer in Arctic Norway. When the Duke was leaving our vessel to tranship on the little Lofoden omnibus packet I directed the attention of the tea-merchant to his proceedings. All the crew, who were old friends, shook hands with him, the engineer and stoker coming on deck and wiping their fingers on cotton-waste as a preliminary to the hearty farewell greeting. The tea-dealer was speechless.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BANKERS OR CAPITALISTS WISHING AN excellent banking opportunity in one of the best county seats in Illinois address JEFFERSON ORR, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Ill.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT of the death of W. B. Berndt, late proprietor of the City Drug-Store, No. 305 Main-st., opposite the Court-House, the stock of drugs, medicines, and fixtures is offered for sale. This is one of the best stands in Evansville, the business having been established some twenty-five years ago. The store is 17 feet wide, 90 feet long, and has five large rooms on the second floor nicely fitted up as a family dwelling. The stock is in good order, will invoice about $4,000, and can be bought on easy terms. Address DRUG-STORE, 305 Main-st., Evansville, Ind.

DRUGS—$2,000 BUYS STOCK OF DRUGS worth double. Address A 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE BUSINESS INterest; $500 required. MINSHELL, 155 Washington-st., Room 5.

FRUIT-STORE FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED. Will be sold cheap. 124 East Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PLACES OF 16 ROOMS, each furnished for renting; nice location and doing good business. C. H. CHOATE, 268 State-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE ON ST. PAUL Railroad in Illinois; sales last year, $15,000. Inquire of JOHN A. KING & CO., 51 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AND BOARDING-house with complete outfit and well located. D 4, Tribune office.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—ANY ONE wishing to engage in a good paying business requiring but small capital will find something worthy an early investigation by calling on M. L. ARNOLD, at 29 and 31 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—BARBER-SHOP OF CHOATE'S Hotel, 268 State-st.

$600 BUYS A STORE PAYING $10 TO $15 a day profit; no risk. Call at 576 West Indiana-st.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.

390 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—T. A. Braun, Druggist.

3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—T. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3107 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
481 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.

432 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

551 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1052 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

629 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

719 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HANDSOME BAY horse, 16 hands high, two white hind feet, small white spot on forehead; very stylish. Liberal reward for any information. NORTON BROS., 44 River-st., or R. BARLOW, 912 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, as assistant bookkeeper or other office work; good penman. Reference and security given if required. Address E 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; is willing to work for small compensation. Address F 34, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; also capable of giving lessons on piano. 125 East Chicago-av., second flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER and marker, with good references. Steady employment to the right man. Address E 58, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work. Address E 62, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTTER SALESMAN to take charge of our butter department; must understand the business and have a trade. T. D. RANDALL & CO., 219 South Water-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL plate for label and show-card work. Address Crescent Label Co., St. Louis.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ONE GOOD galvanized iron cornice man by HUNTER, STREHLOW & EARING, Peoria, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment and wishing to engage in the best-paying business in the State with a small capital can find such an opening by calling at 195 Fifth-av., one flight up, front room. R. FRISBEY.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 LIVE MEN TO canvass and sell in this city an article of merit; can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply to M. L. ARNOLD, 29 and 31 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework at 3132 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking at 146 Quincy-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A small family for general housework. 53 Shotto.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl in private family; competent to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 2264 Michigan-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE THAT can sleep at home. Call at 641 Washington-boulevard before noon Monday.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANdinavian girls for all kinds of housework, at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PANTS AND vest makers, 2476 Archer-av., near Halsted, by K. MUELLER.

WANTED—LADIES IMMEDIATELY; light home work; $6 to $12 weekly; city or country. Fancy Work Emporium, 243 and 245 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SECOND FLOOR front suite and other desirable rooms, with board.

310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND elegantly furnished house, fronting lake; Twenty minutes' walk from Exposition Building; first-class table; families boarded at reduced rates.

2979 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, in brick block; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Handsome accommodations for one or two first-class gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner. F 19, Tribune.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL GIVE GOOD BOARD AND ROOM in a widow's family for the loan of $50 or $75. Address E 63, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

IN EVANSTON, 3 MINUTES DRIVE FROM depot, first-class accommodations for select parties from the city. Address P. O. Box 734, Evanston, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DICKSON'S SIXTH ANNUAL SUMmer School of Elocution. Commences June 30. Term 4 weeks. Recitation daily; Delsarte system gesture. Many free advantages. Send for circular. 170 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MEAT AND provision business; the best location in the city; reason—have more business than one can attend to; capital required, $1,500 to $3,000. Apply at Room 6, 123 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY WALTER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4. Books and accounts investigated. Partnership and estate matters a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—5 BULL-TERRIER PUPS FROM the bench show. GEO. F. FOSTER, 254 South State-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF several styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat (imported), corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 51 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout, custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM STONE-FRONT residence, 635 West Monroe-st. Apply at premises.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 587 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—$65 A MONTH—SIXTEEN-ROOM, three-story, octagon-front modern brick dwelling and brick barn, south front. No. 633 Adams-st. Possession at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK, 213 FREMONT st. (North Side), three doors from Webster-av.; excellent condition; healthful and pleasant locality. Inquire at 11 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 333 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 16 LARGE ELEgant rooms. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 316 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, MODERN improvements, 3449 South Park-av., 3551 Ellis-av.; special terms to adults. CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor of 201 Walnut-st., in excellent order, $18 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 103 Washington-st., Room 25.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany apartment building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat; janitor. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT 65 NORTH State-st., 6 rooms and bath-room. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 7-ROOM FLAT, No. 12 Lincoln-av., pleasant, well arranged, commodious, and in excellent repair. Apply at 753 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms in private family; bath and all improvements. Call at 1913 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, everything new and first-class, from $10 to $30 a month, single or en suite, at No. 2232 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, half a block from Palmer House.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for two gents; large closet; all modern improvements; bath. References. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE BUILDING 30X 80, very conveniently arranged; has in connection a good wareroom; also good cellar; fine location, with good territory to draw trade from; crop prospects fine; rents reasonable. For further particulars inquire of J. D. RIGGS, Buckley, Ill.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. MILLER & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 26x150 feet, with water elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x168 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE IN BUILDING NOS. 99 and 101 Washington-st., on first floor; large vault; $35 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DOCK—BETWEEN ELSTON-AV. and Carpenter-st.; two railroad switches; well-paved streets. For details address Y 89, Tribune.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., 40x100 feet; light on three sides; vault and elevator; suited for wholesale or agency business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN ELDERLY gentleman and wife, with private family who have no children nor boarders, on South or North Side, a front alcove parlor, with use of kitchen and dining-room. Address, stating terms, B 43, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:

$350,000—This is one of the largest and finest all-modern hotels in this country; 332 guest rooms, elevators, and every other modern convenience; fire walls to every room; house is built of the best brick and stone, 6 stories and basement, 181x220; lot 181x220; located in the very centre of the best business property in city of 450,000 people, and is the best hotel in the city; it rents now for about $32,000 per year. If there are any parties wanting an elegant and first-class hotel we can certainly make a bargain with this; terms to suit purchaser. Call and see for yourself.

$125,000—This property is paying net over $15,000 per year, located in Chicago; a first class large manufacturing property; covers about 4 acres of ground; might exchange for other improved city property.

$100,000—Large factory and grounds near depot in South Chicago; fine brick buildings and machinery; cost over $150,000 to improve. If you are looking for a fine, large improved property for any kind of manufacturing business call and see this; might exchange for property East.

Dock lot and brick buildings, with machinery; lot fronts 220 feet on North Branch, newly docked, has a depth of 300 feet; N. W. R. R. runs cross the lot about 500 feet from river front, which gives first-class railroad and river facilities for shipping, for any kind of manufacturing—mill, lumber, or coal business—this lot will answer, only 3¼ miles from Court-House; will lease for term of years or sell.

$8,000—Fine all modern brick dwelling, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 30x120, on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.

$8,500—3-story and basement octagon front, 16 rooms, modern brick dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x136, south front on Adams-st., near Paulina; or will rent it; possession now.

$9,500—Store and lot on Madison-st., near Carpenter.

$25,000—3 brick stores, flats over, and lots, on Desplaines-st., near Madison; rents over $3,000.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

THE GROSS COTTAGES.

19 MORE JUST FINISHED.

19 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST-BUILT, BEST-FINISHED SIX-ROOM COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.

LOCATED IN THE BEST RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WEST SIDE,

ONE BLOCK FROM

THE MADISON-ST. CARS.

ON MONROE-ST., SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.

PRICE ONLY $1,900 to $2,200 EACH.

EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT; BALANCE $20 MONTHLY, SAME AS RENT, AND YOU GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,

125 Clark-st., corner Madison.

N. B.—Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open weekdays and Sunday.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front, well located; price low and terms liberal. B., No. 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 49 LOTS IN Mary Ann Bayley's subdivision, between Western-av. and Seymour, Ohio and Erie-sts., one block north of Indiana-st. cars; desirable for residence or manufacturing property; excellent facilities for a brewery or any kind of building requiring stone foundations, etc., etc. Please submit proposals to MRS. MARY A. BAYLEY, Box 139, Wright's Grove P. O., or J. E. FAY, 70 Commercial Bank Building.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the North Branch and North Branch Canal, and adjoining interior property, desirable for manufacturing purposes and having good railroad connections. EDWIN H. SHELDON, Receiver Chicago Land Co., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON ONTARIO-st., east of St. Clair, in full view of the lake; three stories, basement and high attic, beautifully arranged and well built. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:20 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1½ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250, terms easy. These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 122 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO. 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees make the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come any day at 10:15 or 3:31 and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 42 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE—$6,000 ACRES stock ranch in Kansas; this land is said to be fine, rich farm-land, lasting running water, and good timber; it is in every way an elegant stock ranch, with perfect title; would take $100,000 worth in Chicago property; great bargain.

$40,000—560 acre farm, fronts ¾ mile on Green Lake, Wis.; this is the finest improved farm in the State; fine dwelling, barns, fences, orchards, etc.; house is elegantly and completely furnished; fine piano, organ, and billiard table; all stock, crops, and farm implements goes with the farm at $40,000; free and clear title; will trade for Chicago property; the farm is a handsome property.

$55 per acre—540 acres, elegantly improved; the dwelling-house on this farm cost to build over $15,000; fine barns, fences, green houses, etc., and the land cannot be excelled in any State; only 50 miles from Chicago; ¾ of a mile from 3 depots on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; this farm ought to be cheap at $100 per acre; it is worthy your attention.

$45 per acre—125 acres ¾ of mile from depot, 24 miles from Chicago, on Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; land all rich black soil; would exchange for house and lot in city.

$4,500—Nice little 41-acre farm, only 12 miles north of Chicago, ¾ of mile from Wilmette, and two blocks north of church in Gross Point; good 5-room framed house, barns, fences, good orchard, and lasting water. This is certainly a great bargain at $4,500.

$400 per acre—120 acres of beautiful land fronting on Twelfth-st., just west of Douglas Park.

$25 per acre—320 acres near depot in Webster County, Iowa, only 3 miles from depot; 180 acres under cultivation, balance set to red top and timothy; land is elegant, all under fence and cross-fenced, new framed house of 5 rooms, barns, orchards, etc. Terms easy.

$40,000—This is one of the finest roller flour mills in Ohio, nearly new, and paying over $8,000 per year net; running day and night. Will exchange for a good, well improved stock or grain farm. This is worthy your attention. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—13,000 ACRES VIRGIN PINE land near New Orleans; railroad running through it. Address A 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 136 and 140 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LUCIE LAROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; baths. 216 State-st., second flight, Room 9.

MRS. DELACY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic healer. 1913 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT. Magnetic healer treats by the French system. Spanish baths. 176 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delay; easy payments and low rate; fair, square dealing. 113 Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1876.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

CATTLE-RANCH—THE ADVERTISER owns a large cattle range in Western Colorado, well-watered and excellent rich pasture, low altitude and no snow, capable of supporting a large herd of cattle the year round; desires to obtain capital to fully stock it; 25 per cent a year certain. Unexceptionable references. Address B 85, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 3 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXCHANGE—Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago. This company is organized specially for bringing together capital and investment. Promotes companies, procures partners for those in want of additional capital, and disposes of business for those wishing to retire therefrom. Money loaned on mortgages. The best facilities for placing town, school, and county bonds.

WANTED—$10,000 ON WELL LOCATED and valuable acre property, worth three times amount wanted; the borrower first-class Eastern party. Call or address S. E. GROSS & CO., 126 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., offers for sale the following pianos, some as good as new, to make room for new stock now being received:

1 Upright, rosewood case.................$ 75
2 Uprights.................................. 125
1 Upright................................... 145
2 Uprights.................................. 165
1 Cabinet Grand............................. 200
1 Square.................................... 185
3 Squares................................... 100

Small monthly payments taken; every piano warranted to be as represented; 100 new pianos for rent; don't buy or rent a piano elsewhere before getting our prices. Warerooms, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

A SPECIAL SALE—FOR TEN DAYS. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER. PIANOS MUST BE SOLD. C. H. FEST & CO., 224 STATE-ST.

BEWARE OF BOGUS VOSE & SONS PIAnos. The genuine for sale only by ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 188.)

HAINES. HAINES.

Best upright pianoforte in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards. HAINES & WHITNEY CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BLAINE AND LOGAN —For lives of the Republican Presidential candidates by Prof. Walter R. Houghton, A. M., of the Indiana State University. Beautifully illustrated, handsomely bound; choice territory to agents who apply at once. Canvassing outfits mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., 60 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—For Blaine and Logan campaign badges; five different styles, finely finished and gold-plated. Samples by mail, 10 cents; $3, $5, and $7 per gross. Send in your orders early so as to secure the first sales, thereby controlling the first sales in this city. Address W. H. SIZER, 7 Warren-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—TWENTY GOOD agents for Chicago; county agents in all parts of the State. Call or address 150 Washington-st., Room 16. Hours, 2 to 4 p. m.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ENGLISH BOARDING STABLES, 1254 WAbash-av.—Best boarding for single or double teams in the city at reasonable rates. Telephone 3,366.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND SLATE roofing and galvanized iron cornices. J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. SPIES & CO., 167 Fifth-av., third floor.

FURNITURE-MOVERS WHO MOVED household effects from No. 105 North Clark-st. Friday last will be rewarded by calling immediately with information at No. 85 East Madison-st., Room 19.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 665 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$10 FOR A FINE, ALL-WOOL MELTON OR Kersey spring overcoat custom-made at $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHTcloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York,

Transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS and BONDS for cash or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Members New York Stock Exchange

FOR SALE.

1,000 Shares Stock in an A 1 Manufacturing Co.; par value, $100. This company will guarantee a dividend of 16 per cent. Call on or address W. N. EVANS, Stock and Bond Broker, Room 5, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Visit to South Water Street and the Fish Market.

Though all days except Sunday witness a busy and inspiriting scene along South Water street among the commission-men, Saturday is by all odds that upon which there is the most life and bustle. There are but few men on the street who sell at retail, and therefore but few ribs are jostled with baskets and buckets, but the street is nevertheless so crowded with dealers in the narrow space left between the piles of vegetables and boxes which line either side of the walk that pedestrianism is a difficult matter. So it was yesterday, when grocery-men, restaurant-men, and hotel-men were ordering stocks of eatables to last them over the Lord's-Day. The wagon-road was, if possible, in a more crowded condition, for vehicles of all descriptions were backed up to the sidewalks, while equally as large a number were working their way through the two lines.

There was hardly a merchant on the street who did not complain of dullness in trade—dullness as to demand and as to stock. This is accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that in the matter of vegetables and small fruits the supply from the South is becoming somewhat scarce and at the same time inferior in quality, while the time has hardly arrived for marketing the supply in this latitude. Southern vegetables and fruits when brought thus far North have to be sold rapidly, or else there is a dead loss. Purchasers realize that fact, and hence buy as lightly as possible. In the course of a week, however, when vegetables grown farther north begin to reach the market, there will be more abundant supplies, prices will probably be lower, and the produce will keep longer.

Excellent green onions were quoted at 25 cents for three bunches; cucumbers 60 cents per dozen; radishes, 10 cents per bunch, twelve in a bunch; Alton beets, 30 cents per dozen, while the home product is quoted at 20 cents, though neither seems to be of particularly fine quality. Carrots brought 15 cents per bunch, and tomatoes 65 and 70 cents a basket, according to quality. The only cabbages in the market are from St. Louis and points farther south, and they are quoted at $3 per crate of sixty-five heads. They are not of first-class quality and have not the roundness and solidity of head possessed by those grown in this region, and have to be used rapidly to prevent spoiling. The home supply will shortly be in the market. There are but few good, healthy-looking peas, and one dealer remarked yesterday that a dozen crates he had bought from Southern dealers would have to be thrown away before night-fall. The few of home-growth sold at $1.25 per crate, while those from the South brought only 90 cents. Asparagus looks well, some cases of splendid stalks being offered at 75 cents per dozen. Egg-plants are quoted at $2.50 per dozen, and are nothing to boast of.

In fruits there is not a great deal of variety, though strawberries are plentiful. In many places some large and luscious ones were offered at 30 cents for a very small basket. As a rule those in crates were small and had a crushed and uninviting appearance, and were sold, as a dealer said, mainly to boarding-house keepers, "to be used in making strawberry short-cake and other mysteries of which the berry is supposed to form a part. Red raspberries are fine, and are quoted at $2 per crate of sixteen boxes. The black ones also look well, but sell cheaper. A small box of cherries, ordinary size, can be bought for five cents at retail. There are as yet few peaches, and they are hardly worth buying, though the price is comparatively cheap, 15 cents for a small basket.

Of poultry the receipts are light, and there is a fair demand, live turkeys selling at eight and nine cents per pound, and chickens at nine and one-half and 10 cents. Eggs were quoted at from 15 to 15½ cents. Creamery butter was selling at 19 cents at the outside, dairy at from 12 to 18 cents, and low grade fresh at nine and 10 cents.

There is no better season of the year than the present for the lover of fish to secure those varieties he most appreciates. The supply is large of all the finny kinds found in the lakes and the rivers. The demand is always largest for lake trout and whitefish. Both are quoted all the way from 10 to 25 cents per pound; pike, perch, and pickerel 8 to 10 cents per pound, and black bass from 10 to 25 cents. In salt-water fish there are Oregon salmon, 40 cents; halibut, 20 cents; mackerel, 15 and 20 cents apiece; bluefish, 15 to 25 cents per pound; and codfish and haddock, which range from 10 to 25 cents per pound. The salt-water fish are brought from the East by express, packed in ice. The supply of mackerel is rather short, though those here are very large.

SIX-MILE FISH LINES.

Each with 20,000 Hooks, Baited to Lure the Sturgeon.

New York *Sun*: "They fish with lines six miles long in Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin, and use 20,000 hooks on every line," said a New York fisherman who has been there; "and if they don't haul up 2,000 fish every time they call it indifferent luck. And every fish will weigh from twenty to seventy pounds. That's the way they fish for sturgeon out there.

"One of these lines will reach half-way across the lake. It is a rope an inch in diameter. It is carried out in the lake, large buoys being attached to it at intervals to keep it on the surface. The 20,000 hooks, baited with pieces of meat or fish, are lowered to the bottom of the lake by 'snoods' of the proper length, attached to the line. It takes twenty boats, with two men in each, to look after this big fish-line. Each boat has 1,000 hooks in its charge. The hooks are placed eighteen inches apart, and to bait all the hooks once requires not less than 1,000 pounds of meat. It takes the forty men and twenty boats ten hours to set the line for the first time. After that the fishermen are constantly employed in going to and fro over the line hauling in the sturgeon that have been caught on the hooks, and rebaiting where it is necessary.

"To haul in a seventy-pound sturgeon from the bottom of the lake is an exciting piece of work, but requires more strength than skill, as the fish always has the hook several inches down his throat, having sucked bait and all down without any regard to consequences. There is no danger of losing the fish unless the snood or the hook breaks. When the fish is hauled to the surface a gaff, like a meat-hook, is thrust into the side of its head, and the sturgeon is drawn into the boat and knocked in the head with a mallet. The hook is cut out of its throat, rebaited, and thrown back into the lake.

"The average catch of sturgeon is one to every ten hooks. When a boat is loaded with all it will carry of sturgeon the fishermen row back to shore, where others take the fish and dispose of them. The fishermen know the particular sections of the line on which they work by the arrangement of the buoys. These are placed ten feet apart, and every 150th one is red. The space between the buoys contains 1,000 hooks. The sections are numbered, and each boat has its number corresponding with the section it fishes. While the average catch is one sturgeon to ten hooks, it is no uncommon thing for the fishermen to find but one or two on an entire section of 1,000 hooks.

"The Lake Winnebago sturgeon is highly prized among the lumbermen and others in the region. Its flesh is finer and of better flavor than the salt-water sturgeon's. The fish sells for six cents a pound at retail. Large quantities are salted and smoked for use in the lumber-camps."

THE SOUDAN.

The size of the Soudan has been conveniently represented to the imagination by the statement that if you draw a line from St. Petersburg to Bordeaux, and another line from London to Constantinople, you will intersect a country about the size of the Soudan. Further, if you take away nineteen-twentieths of the population of the districts of Europe within the area above described, and deserts of rock and sand varying from 50,000 to 150,000 square miles are thrown in, that would give a picture of the Soudan.

Charming features may be rendered actually repulsive by blotches or pimples. Glenn's Sulphur Soap remedies all complexional blemishes.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	June 21.	June 14.
New York	$ 91,770,259	$[illegible]
Boston	10,158,572	9,620,021
Chicago	8,765,313	7,219,144
Philadelphia	6,982,571	7,331,265
St. Louis	2,407,779	2,232,907
Baltimore	1,356,537	1,737,079
New Orleans	572,299	990,400
Totals	$119,970,321	$119,709,626

New York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago, 60c premium.

Boston, 5@20c discount.

Cincinnati, 50c premium down to par.

New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

There was a calm in this city Saturday quite in contrast with the storm in New York. It was the quiet of dull trade, but that is better than the activity of feverish speculation. There was a fair demand for money and the rates were about as they have been for some time. Loans are made at 6@7 per cent, and any departure from these figures is exceptional. The sales of Eastern exchange were rather small. The price was 60c premium per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was also weak, and it is now down to about gold-importing points with money at its present rates in London. There was a fair supply of exchange in this market. The posted rates for bankers' sterling were 484½ and 486½ for sixty days and cash respectively, the actual rates 483 and 484½@485. Documentary, 482@482¼.

The New York bank statement for the week is very favorable. The banks now have a handsome surplus. The withdrawal of deposits has practically ceased. The following are the items:

Loans	$296,052,700	Decrease	$2,830,500
Specie	51,348,000	Increase	2,661,300
Legal-tenders	28,846,000	Increase	289,000
Deposits	280,696,100	Decrease	412,500
Circulation	14,924,100	Increase	583,000
Reserve	80,194,000	Increase	2,930,300
Reserve required	70,174,525	Decrease	103,375
Surplus reserve	10,020,075	Increase	3,233,675

The Chicago Clearing-House makes the following report for the week ending June 21:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 7,762,357.27	$1,143,215.90
Tuesday	7,357,217.22	742,859.51
Wednesday	7,446,885.13	736,270.73
Thursday	7,254,943.55	805,684.90
Friday	6,965,261.87	918,773.22
Saturday	6,763,313.56	717,539.68
Total	$43,549,988.59	$5,063,843.99
Preceding week	42,486,471.82	4,453,161.25
Corresp'ding week last year	51,572,767.58	5,080,456.37

Chicago Board of Trade Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 196,535.00	$ 68,197.50
Tuesday	145,151.25	47,727.50
Wednesday	150,482.50	53,169.00
Thursday	95,875.75	31,008.25
Friday	148,310.00	41,985.00
Saturday	304,391.25	97,553.75
Total	$1,050,543.75	$340,570.00
Preceding week	1,237,857.50	359,026.25
Total nine months	112,163,075.50	29,555,028.44

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Values early in the week were irregular, although pretty firm, and there was some reason to believe that they would work slowly upward. It only took a day or two to dispel this idea, for at the end of this period the whole situation had changed, and the pseudo-strong market was converted to one of great depression. A number of circumstances combined to produce this result. It was asserted by the bears that a number of the great trunk lines which have regularly paid handsome dividends for years would be forced to shave them down to lower percentages in the future, and that a decline in the market values of these properties must be the natural result. Whether the dividend theory be true or false it did much to influence a selling movement, with the result predicted. New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, Lackawanna, Burlington & Quincy, and St. Paul all took the downward track and sold at lower figures than for a very long time before. The fact also that Union Pacific officials stepped out of the ranks of the dividend-payers, and were the recipients of much contumely and abuse, not only in the board but in the halls of Congress, added to the depression. To make matters worse came the entirely unexpected suspension of Commodore Garrison, and with it no end of bear reports attacking the financial integrity of individuals and corporations. The decline in values ranged from 1 to 10 per cent. Such was the situation Saturday morning when the bears were early on hand with every preparation to make a field-day of it. However, they reckoned without their host, for, although they "proposed," Jay Gould, Deacon White "disposed," not only of their schemes, but of their margins, in a most effectual manner. Missouri Pacific in the grip of the first, and Lackawanna held in hand by the second were suddenly and rapidly bid up some eight or ten points, to the amazement of the "shorts," who were quite unprepared for such a *coup de finance*. It was the old story over again, however, for when the weak and timid bears had gone to cover the rise flattened out and left these stocks weaker than before. Of course the widewake bears were quick to perceive the artificial nature of the movement, and to improve the situation by falling upon the entire list, hip and thigh, thereby forcing down prices as low as ever, and leaving the market at the close utterly demoralized. We cannot but regard this twisting business as a great mistake, for although the turners of the screw may be gratified at beholding the writhing of the bears, it is one more warning to the public against speculating in stocks. The market finished up weak and ragged, with enough vague and damaging rumors afloat to fill a volume, and with the outlook threatening and gloomy.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last J'ne21	Last J'ne20
Alt. & Ter. H.	200	20¼	20	20¼	
Can. Pacific	2,200	43¾	42	43¾	42¾
Canada Southern	1,300	34	32¼	32¾	33¾
Central Pacific	14,400	40	35½	36¾	39
Chicago & Alton	150	125	125	125	125
C., B. & Q.	7,425	111	108	108¾	108¾
C., C., C. & I.	200	35	35	35	35
Ches. & O.	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Do 1st pfd.	100	9½	9½	9½	
Den. & Rio G.	1,600	9¾	9¼	9½	9¾
Del. & Hud.	50	91½	91½	91½	91
D., L. & W.	99,000	105	98¾	100¾	97
Erie	2,800	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
Do pfd.	400	31	30	30	31½
Do seconds		54¼	52½	53¼	54
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	4	4	4	4¼
Do pfd.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Illinois Central	3,050	116	115¾	115¾	115
Jersey Central	1,300	56¼	55	55	55
Kan. & Tex.	1,030	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
L. E. & West.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Lake Shore	42,100	77¾	73¾	74¾	75¾
Louis. & N.	7,140	29	26¾	27¾	28¾
Manhattan	600	54	54	54	
Mem. & Chas.	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Mich. Central	1,400	64	61	62¾	64¾
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	315	18	17	18	17¾
Mo. Pacific	22,500	100	90¾	91	90¾
Nash. & C.	800	37	37	37	
N. Y. Central	12,595	103¾	97¾	98	98¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	735	6	5½	5¾	
Do pfd.	200	11¼	11	11	12
Northern Pacific	2,676	19¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd.	17,671	44¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Northwestern	28,225	90¾	86¾	87¾	88¾
Do pfd.	700	122¾	120	120	121
Ohio Central	250	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Ohio & Miss.	500	18	17	17	17¾
Ont. & West.	310	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
O. Transcon.	1,400	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Pacific Mail	5,300	38¾	35	37¾	37¾
P. P.-C. Co.	2,454	25¾	24	24	25¾
Reading	3,000	24	22¾	23	22¾
Rich. & Dan. trm.	100	17	17	17	
Roch. & Pitts.	200	4	4	4	4¼
Rock Island	3,079	105¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
St. L. & S. F.	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	14¾
St. Paul	89,550	67¾	62¾	64¾	65¾
St. Paul & O. pfd.	605	87	85¾	85¾	87
St. P., M. & M.	1,600	85	84	84	84¾
Texas Pacific	825	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
Union Pacific	55,877	37¾	34¾	35	35¾
Wabash	300	6	5¾	6	
Do pfd.	1,706	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
W. Shore bonds		40¾	38¾	38¾	40¾
Western Union	32,873	58	54	55	55¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	98
American	87	United States	48

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S.C. 1sts (akd)	115
United States 4½s	110¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	35¾
United States new 4s	119¾	do Rio Grande	41
Pacific 6s of '95	126	Union Pac. 1sts (askd)	107¾
Cent. Pac. 1sts (asked)	109¾	do land grant	100
Erie seconds	53¾	do S. F. (asked)	100
Leh. & Wilks. (offered)	80		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	65¾	Tenn. 6s, new	37
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	108	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	37¼	do deferred	4

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 21—5 p. m.—United States 4s, 121¾; United States 4½s, 113¾.

Erie, 13¾; seconds, 54¼; New York Central, 100¾; Illinois Central, 119¾; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾; Reading, 12; Canadian Pacific, 44½; St. Paul, 67½; Silver, 50 11-16d.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes, 78f 20c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active in the aggregate Saturday, and stronger, though in an irregular way. The sudden strength in stocks in New York set the boys here to thinking that possibly things here had also been raided a little too far, and they rushed in to cover some of their shorts, while some of them did a little long buying. The latter was stimulated by the discovery that strong men had been quietly taking hold Friday in wheat and provisions, Walker, Kent, and Kershaw being named in the first, while the shipping movement of the week had been large enough to give confidence but for the fear that it will fall off after the advance in freight rates next Wednesday. The shipments of the week at this point exceeded the receipts by 717,746 bu in wheat, and 274,403 bu in corn. At New York the exports of Friday were 200,000 bu wheat and 130,000 bu corn. On the curbstone in the afternoon there was a general weakness, owing to rumors of another big failure on the seaboard.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
June	$19.22½	$19.35 @ 19.20	$19.20
July	19.22½	19.05 @ 19.20	19.20
August	19.25	19.12½@ 19.20	19.20
September	19.40	19.12½@ 19.25	19.30

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Cash	$ 7.25	$ 7.42½@ 7.45	$ 7.42½
July	7.30	7.32½@ 7.57½	7.57½
August	7.47½	7.40 @ 7.72	7.72½
September	7.57½	7.50 @ 7.85	7.85

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 7.50	$ 7.50 @ 7.60	$ 7.82½
July	7.47½	7.32½@ 7.50	7.50
August	7.52½	7.40 @ 7.92	7.92½
September	7.67½	7.50 @ 8.05	8.05

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	85¾	85 @ 85¾	85¾
June	85¾	84¾@ 85¾	85¾
July	85¾	85¾@ 86¾	86¾
August	86¾	87 @ 88	88¾
September	87¾	87¾@ 88¾	88¾

CORN.

No. 2	54¾	54¾@ 55¾	55¾
June	54¾	54¾@ 55¾	55¾
July	55¾	55 @ 56	55¾
August	56¾	55¾@ 56¾	56¾
September	56¾	56 @ 56¾	56¾

OATS.

No. 2	31¾	31¾@ 31¾	31¾
June	31¾	31¾@ 31¾	31¾
July	31¾	31 @ 31¾	31¾
August	27¾	27¾@ 28	27¾
Year	26¾	26¾@ 26¾	26¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.03¾	$ 1.04¾	$ 1.05¾
No. 2 corn	53¾	54¾	54¾
No. 2 oats	38¾	36¾	30¾
No. 2 rye	57½		
Pork	17.00	17.10	17.25
Lard	9.77½	9.80	9.90
Short ribs	8.60	8.65	8.72½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	8,702	7,646	23,342	8,365
Wheat, bu	28,062	34,131	125,623	29,956
Corn, bu	152,336	161,096	473,633	208,389
Oats, bu	174,389	140,491	222,080	71,673
Rye, bu	7,890	5,857	6,143	43,803
Barley, bu	3,311	5,428	417	1,700
Grass-seed, lbs	128,900	5,569	163,803	9,620
Flaxseed, lbs		60,000		
Broom-corn, lbs	3,700	19,600	46,150	4,970
Cured meats, lbs	663,775	263,400	1,707,803	1,347,455
Canned meats, cases			1,150	2,124
Dressed beef, lbs			250,703	563,536
Beef, tcs			39	3
Beef, brls			44	75
Pork, brls	80	334	1,241	605
Lard, lbs	52,800	623,700	558,859	2,223,681
Cheese, lbs	261,182	255,070	283,415	50,840
Butter, lbs	649,730	448,742	583,600	513,980
Live hogs, No.	19,576	11,070	4,522	2,965
Cattle, No.	4,529	4,614	2,914	3,880
Sheep, No.	1,355	703	229	372
Hides, lbs	135,550	200,115	84,558	184,820
Wool, lbs	260,754	128,265	120,256	43,850
Coal, tons	7,970	9,621	886	1,089
Lumber, m feet	3,598	8,471	3,277	5,278
Shingles, m	4,978	11,470	100	253
Salt, brls	7,480	7,073	4,908	4,091

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	3		6
Spring wheat	19	20	3	42
Corn	58	2	267	327
Oats	150		39	189
Rye	15		8	23
Barley		4		4
Totals	245	29	317	591

Also 4,300 bu rejected corn, and 8,000 bu No. 3 oats, by canal. Total about 380,000 bu. Inspected out: 75,475 bu wheat, 177,321 bu corn, 4,565 bu oats.

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 2¼c for corn and 2½c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 190,000 bu wheat, 130,000 corn and 75,000 bu oats.

Rumors and statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the rules governing the inspection of grain and the charges therefor are precisely the same as they have been since their adoption—the rules having gone into effect Sept. 1, 1883, and the fees having been established July 1 of the same year.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending June 19, gross weight:

	Week.	Do 1883.
Lard	3,757,925	[illegible]
Hams	3,137,187	[illegible]
Sides	6,153,046	[illegible]
Shoulders	1,240,575	[illegible]
Other product	132,611	[illegible]

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to June 14:

	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	25,635,400	30,272,200	4,636,800
Bacon, lbs	226,541,453	273,960,851	47,419,398
Lard, lbs	134,377,247	151,579,237	17,201,990
Total	386,554,100	455,832,288	69,278,188

The following were the exports of the week ending June 14:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,337	5,403,272	3,783,100
Boston	645	1,317,524	2,075,141
Montreal	116	122,000	209,300
Philadelphia	283	785,000	262,000
Baltimore	1		5,392
New Orleans	88	5,600	640
Total	3,500	5,695,636	6,186,793
Previous week	3,439	5,207,764	6,863,397
Two weeks ago	2,994	5,452,617	4,871,644
Corresponding week 1883	3,245	5,052,747	5,114,900

The following were the exports of flour, wheat and corn for the week ending June 14:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	56,889	550,338	177,484
Boston	70,688	119,355	105,053
Montreal	14,147	38,538	60,119
Philadelphia	4,226	155,448	43,375
Baltimore	6,009	112,016	112,285
New Orleans	1,449		106,782
Total	153,365	972,750	605,073
Previous week	143,964	1,150,615	775,935
Two weeks ago	143,457	947,655	868,458
Corresponding week 1883	154,977	732,233	1,443,334

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	120,035	606,287	467,028
Continent	1,214	366,455	110,781
South and Central America	15,447		12,484
West Indies	18,300	908	10,614
British North Am. Colonies	8,405		3,047
Other countries	8,000		1,079
Total	155,365	972,750	605,073

The following are aggregates of reports of last week's movement of the principal breadstuffs. The stated receipts for wheat and flour should be materially reduced to allow for duplications:

RECEIPTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	75,000	208,000	1,307,000	1,174,000
Milwaukee	78,000	305,000	18,000	66,000
Duluth		70,000		
St. Paul	2,000	49,000	3,000	15,000
Minneapolis	1,000	314,000		
St. Louis	19,000	58,000	374,000	85,000
Toledo	2,000	69,000	186,000	2,000
Detroit	3,000	30,000	20,000	4,000
Kansas City	7,000	33,000	135,000	10,000
Cincinnati	13,000	26,000	81,000	27,000
Indianapolis		7,000	32,000	2,000
Total	200,000	1,169,000	2,140,000	1,385,000
Last week	198,000	1,389,000	2,643,000	1,524,000

SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	59,000	1,026,000	1,481,000	166,000
Milwaukee	60,000	313,000	7,000	48,000
Duluth		98,000		
St. Paul	6,000	14,000	4,000	4,000
Minneapolis	102,000	365,000		
St. Louis	34,000	50,000	582,000	71,000
Toledo	5,000	116,000	111,000	7,000
Detroit	5,000	63,000	15,000	10,000
Kansas City	12,000	65,000	255,000	5,000
Cincinnati	9,000	9,000	77,000	25,000
Indianapolis		14,000	4,000	4,000
Total	290,000	2,099,000	2,254,000	1,117,000
Last week	328,000	1,300,000	2,311,000	1,387,000

SHIPMENTS FROM ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	55,000	459,000	307,000	198,000
Baltimore		167,000	114,000	53,000
Philadelphia		171,000	67,000	
Boston	52,000	12,000	87,000	
New Orleans	6,000		169,000	
Total	113,000	809,000	744,000	251,000
Last week	127,000	837,000	495,000	194,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—575 brls and 200 sacks springs, partly at $4.00@5.10; 300 brls winters and 1,200 sacks low grades on private terms; 600 sacks low grades at $2.65. Total equal to about 2,200 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—4 cars bran at $12.00@12.50; 7 cars middlings at $14.25@19.50.

WINTER WHEAT—6 cars by sample at 88c for No. 3 red on track and at 83c free on board cars. Total about 3,000 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 at 88c.

SPRING WHEAT—14 cars No. 2 at 85@85¾c; 17 cars by sample at 73@81c for No. 3 on track and 79@81½c free on board cars. Total about 15,000 bu.

CORN—28 cars No. 2 at 54¾@55¾c; 22 cars high mixed at 55¾@56¾c; 11 cars rejected at 47¾@48c; 243 cars by sample at 50@55c for rejected. Total about 165,000 bu.

OATS—4 cars No. 2 at 31¾@31¾c; 185 cars by sample at 32@38¾c for No. 2 mixed and 34@38c for No. 2 white. Total about 186,000 bu.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 at 65¾c; 7 cars by sample at 62¾c for No. 2 and 55@60c for rejected. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—3 cars by sample at 52½@56c for No. 3. Total about 2,200 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales reported.

LARD—350 tcs at $7.42½@7.45.

MEATS—300,000 lbs short ribs at $7.50@7.60; 25,000 lbs short clear sides at $8.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There was a quiet market at previous prices: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@5c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¾@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4¼c; damaged, 3@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Prices are less firmly held—are, in fact, ½@1c lower than at the beginning of the week. The liberal receipts and the hot weather are assigned as the causes of the weaker feeling. There is still a very good demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 19@20c; do common to choice, 16@18c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 7½@8c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Remains firm. The home trade are liberal buyers, and the export movement is also considerable. Fine full creams command outside quotations, while hard skims are still, to a certain extent, neglected. We repeat our list: Young America, full cream, 9¾c; full cream cheddar, 8¾@9c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 8¾@9c; choice skimmed, 5@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 2½@4c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—Were quiet at 15¼@15c.

GREEN FRUITS, BERRIES, ETC.—Receipts were liberal and the market weak at about the previous day's prices: Old apples, per brl, $5.00@7.00; willow-twigs, $6.00@7.00; russets, $1.50@4.00; oranges, per box, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Jamaica, per brl, $9.00@10.00; lemons, per box, $5.00@6.00; pine-apples, per doz, $1.00@2.00; bananas, per bunch, 50c@$2.00; strawberries, 75c@$1.75; raspberries, 50c@$1.50; gooseberries, per bu, 50c@$1.50; California peaches, choice, per box, $2.50; cherries, red, per case, $1.00@1.25; white, $1.50@2.00.

GROCERIES—Business is fair—about as good as is usual to the season. Country merchants continue to order liberally of staple and side goods, and are required to pay full prices generally. Sugars, coffees, teas, rice, and sirups are firm: Coffees—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@18c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13¼c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7¼c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¾@6¼c; yellow, 4¾@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—There was a quiet, steady market. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@12.00; No. 2 do, $9.00@10.00; mixed do, $8.00@8.50; upland prairie, $7.50@12.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—No change was noted, sales being made at the following prices: Light green salted, 8¼@8¾c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 13¼@13¾c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11¼@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6¼c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Sold at steady prices. There was a continued fair city and country demand at the following quotations: Carbon, 110 test, snow white and water white, 10¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10c; 175 test, headlight, 12¾c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11¼c; Michigan test, water white, 13¼c; lard, extra, 63c; lard, No. 1, 53c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; linseed, boiled, 60c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 34c.

SEED—Flax was easy at $1.51, timothy was steady at $1.30@1.37, and clover was unchanged at $5.50 for prime.

TALLOW—Was steady at 6¾c for city packers'.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 22@25c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@35c; coarse, 26@28c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@23c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 20@25c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was easy at $1.10 for unfinished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following was the range of prices on Saturday's call:

Butter, extras in creamery, 18c bid; extra firsts, 18@19c; extra firsts, seller June, 18@19¼c; extras in dairy, 16c; packing stock, 9@10c.

Eggs, firsts in fresh, cash, 15@15¼c; do Northern, 15@15¾c; seller June, 14¾@15c; seller July, 14¾c bid; buyer July, 15¼c bid; seller September, 18@19c; buyer September, 20¼c bid; seller October, 21@22c; buyer October, 22¼@25c; seller November, 22¼@23¼c; buyer November, 25@26c; seller year, 14¾@15c; buyer year, 26@27c; ice-house, buyer November, 21¼@23¼c; do buyer year, 22¼@23¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,567	35,184	508
Tuesday	5,747	24,671	1,068
Wednesday	6,301	20,019	2,736
Thursday	4,981	14,738	1,027
Friday	4,571	19,536	1,355
Saturday	1,100	12,000	500
Total	27,147	126,098	7,184
Same week last year	33,945	74,240	8,873
Week ending June 14	28,061	117,358	9,383
Shipments—			
Monday	1,763	3,308	50
Tuesday	2,975	3,549	
Wednesday	2,341	3,233	442
Thursday	3,610	3,614	616
Friday	2,879	4,522	229
Total	13,468	18,985	1,337

In comparison with the previous week the receipts show a gain of 9,000 hogs and a loss of 2,000 sheep. The difference in the receipts of cattle was less than 2,000 head. Price of cattle have advanced 15@25c, while hogs are more than that much cheaper than a week ago. Quotations of sheep remain about as before.

Recently some of the parties engaged in the export trade have been losing quite heavily. One of them reports a loss on his last shipment of $8.60 per head, another of $2.00 per head, while the most fortunate of them has nothing to show on the profit side. They have not lost confidence, however, and a continued liberal demand for the British markets is probable.

The course of the market for common grades of cattle was a surprise to the trade generally. Instead of the expected continued shrinkage the market turned in the other direction, advancing 25c. The change was not due to any increase in the demand, but was wholly the result of the remarkable falling off in the receipts of such grades of native cattle as are usually bought by local butchers and canners, and the fact that the run of Texans did not come up to expectations. Materially augmented receipts of both classes may be counted on for the ensuing week, and a drop in prices of 25@50c would not occasion much wonderment.

CATTLE—With a supply somewhat short of an average for the time of year and a continuously good Eastern and export demand the market for the several grades of shipping cattle averaged higher than for the previous week. Trade opened actively, and during Monday and Tuesday there was an advance of 15@20c. Wednesday's market was less active and prices eased off a little, but the subsequent feeling was strong and closing quotations are 15@25c higher than the previous Saturday. In quality the arrivals showed some deterioration. Fewer prime corn-fed steers were offered than for a number of weeks past, while the proportion of lower grades was noticeably larger. There were not a half-dozen droves of ripe, heavy, finished cattle, such as in former seasons would have been classed as extras, and, with a few of the right sort would unquestionably have found buyers at $7.25, there were but three or four sales at better than $6.75. There were two lots averaging 1,424 and 1,460 lbs for which $6.90 was obtained, and some 1,475-lb steers sold Friday at $7.00, and some 1,300-lb steers Saturday at the same, but most of the sales to shippers were at prices ranging from $6.65 downward to $5.50. Common to good grassers went at $5.25@5.75, and poorer ones at $5.00@5.15. There were numerous offerings of stillers, which went quick at $5.30@5.75, and three or four droves of Colorado corn-fed that found buyers at $5.60@5.85. For fat cattle the outlook is favorable, but the tendency in medium and common grades is unmistakably downward.

Native butchers' stuff, which includes cows, bulls, stags, and poor to fair little steers, was in small supply all the week and gradually advanced. The demand was less than heretofore, as canners' wants were mainly supplied with Texans, but it kept ahead of the supply, and prices have crept up about 25c. There is, however, no confidence in the stability of present prices. The run of Texans is certain to show a large increase soon, and Texas arrivals of native grades are also inevitable, and if the "break" does not come immediately it will come. Inferior to choice cows sold at $2.25@5.00, bulls at $3.00@5.00, and common to fair little steers at $4.75@5.50. Veals were in steady demand at $4.50@7.00. Very few were offered.

The stocker trade has remained dull. The daily arrivals were small; so also was the demand. Although prices are 50@75c lower than at the beginning of June they are regarded as too high, and only a small number are going back to the country. Sales ranged from $3.50 for poor to $4.75 for choice. There was a light call for feeders at $4.75@5.25.

There were larger receipts of Texas cattle than heretofore this season, the supply averaging rather more than 1,000 head per day, but under a sharp demand from canners and dressed-beef shippers all were promptly taken at gradually hardening prices, the advance amounting to fully 25c. Prices had an exceptionally wide range, running from $1.62½ for a drove of superannuated bulls to $5.25 for choice corn-fed. Grassers sold principally at $4.00@4.50.

Saturday's market was fairly active and stronger. The small supply was exhausted before noon at $2.50@7.00 for inferior cows to extra steers. A large part of the supply consisted of Texans.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,600 lbs and upwards	$ 7.00
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	6.65@ 6.80
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	6.30@ 6.50
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.40@ 6.00
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to extra cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.25@ 5.25
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs	3.50@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@ 2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 1¼c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—The receipts were the largest reported for any week since January. They exceeded the total for the previous week by 9,000, while in comparison with the corresponding week last year an increase of 52,000 is noted. Evidently there were more hogs than the trade required, as many were left over from day to day, the number for which there were no buyers varying from 14,000 to 20,000. Prices, as might be supposed, ruled materially lower. They declined 15@20c Monday, were steady Tuesday, and then advanced 5@10c during Wednesday and Thursday. Friday the market again turned sharply downward, and Saturday's trading was done at a further decline. The decline for the week amounts to 20@25c. The purchases of shippers did not cut much of a figure in the week's transactions, they taking barely a sixth of the supply. There was further improvement in the quality of the offerings. The current receipts are running about 64 hogs to the car-load. Only a short time ago they averaged 70 to the car-load.

There was a dull and drooping market Saturday. There was some speculative trading early at but little off from Friday, but prices soon dropped 10c and closed weak at $4.70@5.25 for poor to prime light and at $4.85@5.40 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Skips sold anywhere from $3.00@4.50.

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet all the week. Although the supply was about the smallest for any week within a twelvemonth it did not fall greatly short of the demand, and sellers were unable to gain any important advance. The quality was generally poor, Texas and Far West sheep comprising a large proportion of the offerings. The market closed firm at $2.00@5.00 for inferior to choice grades. Sales were principally at $3.25@4.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 3,650 head; consigned through, 469 cars; market active, weak, and lower; demand chiefly for export; prices fully 25c lower than yesterday; Indiana steers, 1,300 lbs, $6.30; 1,210 lbs, $6.40; 1,050 lbs, $5.50; Ohio steers, 1,560 lbs, $6.55; 1,300 lbs, $6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,200 head; consigned through, 68 cars; only 3 cars on sale; feeling weak, with lower prospects.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500 head; consigned through, 75 cars; only 3 cars offered; market dull and lower; medium to fair Yorkers, $5.30@5.40; butchers' grades, choice, $5.60.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,700; supply too small to make market; only retail trade done at previous quotations.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market same as for cattle.

HOGS—Lower; Yorkers, $5.10@5.25; packing, $4.75@5.05; heavy, $5.15@5.40; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 3,500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 21.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; all through consignments; receipts, 2,185 head; shipments, none.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,600 head; Philadelphias, $5.65@5.75; Yorkers, $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Nothing doing; closed dull; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; firm; native steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, $5.95@6.40; do 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.00; fair to good native cows, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; weaker; 10c lower; lots 194 to 330 lbs, $4.65@5.05, mainly at $4.70@4.90.

SHEEP—No receipts, and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $4.25@5.30; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.50; receipts, 515 head; shipments, 1,040.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 8d; California, 7s 3d@7s 6d; club, 7s 8d@8s 2d. Corn—New, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—PROVISIONS—Beef dull; Indian mess, 79s; extra, 88s; prime mess, 79s. Pork dull; prime mess Eastern, 73s; Western, 67s. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 39s; short rib, 40s 6d; long clear, 40s. Lard—Prime Western, 38s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Easy at 24s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New Western mixed steady at 5s 6¼d.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—COTTON—Irregular; middling upland, 6 5-16d; middling Orleans, 7-16d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 2,900.

BREADSTUFFS—Weak. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 7d.

LARD—American, 39s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 51s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—23s 9d.

LONDON, June 21—5 p. m.—SUGAR—Off A, 18s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6¾d.

ANTWERP, June 20.—PETROLEUM—17¾@18f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, June 21.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; American spring, 7s 3d. Corn inactive. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn very little demand. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, nothing doing; corn rather easier.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21.—COTTON—Steady; 11 5-16@11 9-16c; futures steady; June, 11.13c; July, 11.16c; August, 11.32c; September, 11.12c; October, 10.71c; November, 10.55c; December, 10.55c; January, 10.64c; February, 10.78c; March, 10.90c; April, 10.99c.

FLOUR—Dull. Receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 6,000 brls; white wheat extra, $6.00@6.30; St. Louis, $3.10@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.30.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots ¼@¾c lower; options trifle lower, afterwards advanced ¼@¾c, closing firm; receipts, 22,000 bu; exports, 200,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago, 93@93¼c; do C. I. F., 93¼@94c; ungraded red, 70c@$1.01; No. 3 red, 95¼c; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.01¾; ungraded white, $1.12; No. 2 red June quoted at 99¼c; July, sales 328,000 bu at 99¼c@$1.00, closing 99¾c; August, sales 712,000 bu at $1.01¼@1.02, closing at $1.01¾; September, sales 400,000 bu at $1.02¾@1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾; October, sales 24,000 bu at $1.04@1.04¼, closing at $1.04¼; December, sales 40,000 bu at $1.07@1.07¾, closing at $1.07¾. Corn—Spot lots ¼@¾c lower; options opened ¼@¾c lower; later recovering most of the decline, and closed firm; receipts, 69,000 bu; exports, 129,000 bu; ungraded, 57@62c; No. 3, 57¾@57¾c; steamer, 60¼@60¾c; No. 2, 62¾@63¾c; old No. 2, 63¾c; ungraded white, 62@64c; No. 2 June, 61¾@62¾c, closing at 61¾c; July, 62@62¾c, closing at 62¾c; August, 63¾@63¾c, closing at 63¾c; September, 64¾@64¾c, closing at 64¾c; October, 65¾@65¾c, closing at 65¾c. Oats ¼@½c lower; receipts, 141,000 bu; exports, 849 bu; mixed Western, 36@38c; white Western, 38@42c.

HAY—Steady, with a fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet, but firm; quoted, 20@23c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet, 10c; options sold more freely; decline of 5 points, July showing greatest weakness, owing to the near approach of time of deliveries. Sales 27,500 bags Rio, No. 7, July, 8.15@8.20c; August, 8.30c; September, 8.40@8.50c; October, 8.55c; November, 8.60c; December, 8.65@8.70c. Sugar quiet; muscovado, 4¾c; centrifugal, 5¾c; cut-loaf and crushed, 7¼@7¾c; granulated, 6 11-16@6¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 55c; crude, 6¾@7¼c.

TALLOW—Dull; easy.

RESIN—Dull; $1.25@1.27½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, but steady.

EGGS—Western fresh steady, with a fair demand.

LEATHER—Steady and fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 23@26¾c.

WOOL—Quiet and barely steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; old mess quoted $16.50. Cut meats dull. Lard strong; Western steam, spot, $7.75; July, $7.60@7.80; August, $7.70@8.05; September, $7.85@8.05; October, $7.97@8.13; November, $8.00.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

CHEESE—Dull and lower; Western flat, 4@8c.

LEAD—Quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., June 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 66c; No. 2 mixed and steamer yellow, 64c; steamer mixed, 63c; no grade 58@61c. Oats dull and easier; No. 1 white, 42c; No. 2 white, 39¾@40c; No. 3 white, 38¾@39c; No. 1 mixed, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 37¾@38c. At the call August No. 2 white oats sold at 39¾c and year at 37¼c; sales 10,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $2.80@3.60; extras, $3.10@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.40; spring patents, $6.00@6.85.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; extra prime, $15.00@15.50; mess, $17.00@17.50. Lard steady, with a fair demand at 8@8¼c. Hams, 12¾@13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef steady, but quiet; extra mess, $11.50; plate, $12.00@12.50; extra plate, $13.00@13.50. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 9¾@10¾c; hinds, 12¾@14c; fores, 6¾@7¾c.

BUTTER—Steady for choice grades; creamery, 19@22c; imitation, 15c; ladle, 13@14c; Northern dairy, 15@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,874 brls, 6,165 sacks; corn, 55,267 bu; oats, 11,400 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is quiet, but steady; Buenos Ayres, light, 25@26c; middle, 26@27c; heavy, 25@27c; good damaged, 23@25c; common hides, light, 23@24¼c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@24c; acid light, 21¼@22c; middle, 22@24c; heavy, 22@25c; good damaged, 20@22c. Union crop leather is quiet. Light backs, 32@35c; middle backs, 33@36c; middle heavy, 33@35c; light crops, 37@38c; middle crop, 38@39c; belly, 24@25c. Calcutta unchanged, at 25c for light and middle and 19@21½c for damaged. Rough continues quiet and in moderate demand at 23@26c, the latter for choice card selections. Rough calfskins are steady but quiet, at 48@55c; finished unchanged at 60@85c, including tannery skins. Finished leather is in fair demand. No. 1 bark tanned sheep skins, 35@45c. Oak harness leather, 37@43c; hemlock, 33@37c; waxed, 18@21c; kip, 18@19c; splits, 22@25c; buff, 15@19c; grain, 13@15c.

HIDES—The market has ruled very quiet; both holders and tanners are indifferent, and prices are nominally unchanged. Any attempt to force business will probably result in some decline, but stocks are light and holders are disposed to wait until there is more demand. The sales include about 5,000 River Platte at 25c; 3,000 Rio Grande from Europe at 23@23¼c, as they run; and several other small lots at about previous prices. Domestic are slow at 8¼@8¾c for best Western and 7@8c per lb for other kinds. Tanned are selling moderately at steady prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There continues to be a tameness to the market and the volume of trade shows no increase. The factories are still fairly supplied with contracts, which, with the mail orders steadily coming in, will keep them running along for several weeks more, but there is no urgent demand for goods and the outlook is not promising. Jobbers are working up a moderate business, but they find small dealers very cautious and are keeping back their own orders. The tendency of the trade is to buy as closely as possible and wait for further developments. On all grades of heavy goods the advanced prices are sustained. Kid and women's goods, on which no advance has been established, are slow of sale, and the business is behind about a year. This branch of the business is less satisfactory than other branches. The companies are quite busy, and their production promises to be larger than ever before. They have secured liberal contracts, and shipments are being made to all parts of the country.

Duluth, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on 'Change today were lower and only fairly active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, June, 97c; July, 97¾c; No. 2 hard, June, 89¾c; No. 2, June, 84c; No. 3, June, 75c. Receipts, 2,970 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu; in store, 1,331,242 bu.

Toledo, O., June 21.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 91¾@93c; June, 91¾c; July, 92¾c; August, 93¾c; September, 94¾c; No. 2 soft, 90@97c; No. 3 red, 86@89c. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 58c; No. 2 cash June or July, 57¼c; August, 57¾c; September, 58¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 35¼c; No. 2 cash or June, 33¾c; July, 34c; August, 29c asked; September, 28¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red cash, 91¾c; July, 92¾c; August, 93¾c; September, 94¾c; October, 95¾c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash and July, 57¼c; August, 58c asked. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 cash and July, 33c asked; August, 28¾c; September, 27¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 21.—FLOUR—Weak.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, June, $1.01@1.01¼; July, $1.01¼@1.01¾; August, $1.01¾@1.01¾; September, $1.02@1.02¾. Corn—Options quiet, but steady; car-lots in moderate demand; high mixed, 57@58¼c; sail mixed, June, 60¾@62c; July, 60¾@61¼c; August, 61¾@62c; September, 62¾@63¾c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; No. 3 white, 36@36¾c; No. 2 white, 37@38c.

EGGS—Quiet; extras, 17¼@18¼c.

CHEESE—Dull; Ohio flat choice, 8¼c; fair to good, 7@7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—A shade firmer and very slow; No. 2 red, $1.05@1.08 cash; $1.05¼ asked June; 93c bid July; 90¾@90¾c August; 91¾c September; 92¾@93c October; No. 3 red 95c bid. Corn—Firm, unchanged, and inactive at 52¼c cash; 52¾@53¾c June; 52¼c July; 52¾@53¼c August. Oats firm and slow; 33¼@33¾c cash; 29¾@29¾c July; 25¾c August. Rye quiet; 60c bid. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Firmer at $3.40@3.45.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal.

BRAN—Firm at 63c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at $2.95@3.00.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower, with only a job trade. Pork—$18.75. Bulk meats—Long clear, $7.50; short ribs, $8.00; short clear, $8.25. Bacon—Long clear, $8.37½; short ribs, $9.00; short clear, $9.25@9.37½. Lard—Firmer at $7.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Baltimore, Md., June 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and easier to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 99¾@99¾c; July and August, $1.00@1.01¾. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed, spot, 60¾c asked; June, 60¾@60¾c; July, 60¾@60¾c; August, 61¾@61¾c. Oats quiet and firm; Western white, 39@41c; mixed, 36@38c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¾@9¾c.

Others unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull; cotton, 9-64d; flour, 1s; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 219,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 21.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, $1.02; receipts, 6,700 bu; shipments, 2,550 bu. Corn heavy; No. 2 mixed, 57¾c. Oats dull and drooping; 35¾c. Rye quiet at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $18.75@18.87½. Lard firmer; $7.40@7.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6c; short ribs, 8¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7c; short ribs, 9¼c; short clear, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Heavy; 13@13¾c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2, 86¾c; June, 86¾c; July, 87¾c; August, 89¾c. Corn dull; inactive; No. 2, 56c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Rye nominally unchanged and scarce; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c. Barley quiet and dull; No. 2 spring, 58@59c; September, 64¾c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $19.00 cash and July; $19.15 August. Lard—Prime steam, $7.40 cash and June; $7.45 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull; 11¼@12c.

HOGS—Lower; $4.50@5.25.

BUTTER—Steady; choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Lower; new cream, 8¼@9c.

EGGS—Steady and firm at 14@15c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet but steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

Detroit, Mich., June 21.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; cash, June, $1.00¾; July, $1.01; August and September, 96¼c; cash, red, 94c; No. 2 white, 90c; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Corn—Cash, 57c; receipts, none; shipments, 2,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 36¼c; No. 2, 34¼c bid; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 21.—Cotton—Future deliveries first lost .03c to .04c, then advanced about .10c, but under heavy offerings fell again below opening prices, showing, as compared with yesterday's closing quotation, a reduction of .07c to .05c. After a recovery of .01c to .03c the market closed steady and .06c to .09c lower than yesterday. Total sales, 188,000 bales. The selling out of long cotton is the cause of the continued decline, but of course scalpers take advantage of the occasion and help to depress the market.

Memphis, Tenn., June 21.—Cotton—Quiet at 11¼c; receipts, 134 bales; shipments, 625; stock, 13,575; sales, 200.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 11¼c; sales, none; receipts, none; shipments, 835 bales; stock, 4,135.

Galveston, Tex., June 21.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 33 bales; sales, 42; stock, 3,500.

New Orleans, La., June 21.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10¼c; net receipts, 22 bales; gross, 27; sales, 400; stock, 74,268.

Bradford, Pa., June 21.—Petroleum—Crude oil was weak and lower; total runs Friday, 77,224 brls; total shipments, 63,405; charters, 84,762; clearances, 5,622,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 55c, the highest price of the day, closed at 55¾c; lowest price, 54c.

Oil City, Pa., June 21.—Petroleum—Market opened at 55¼@57c, dropped to 54¼c, fluctuated between 55¾c and 56¾c all day, with rapid and excitable fluctuations, and closed 55c bid. Indications of better prices prevailed at the close; sales, 1,106,000 brls; clearances, 7,714,000; the following are the shipments and charters for yesterday: United shipments, 63,184; tidewater shipments, 3,231; average, 62,887; charters, 84,762; daily average, 42,651. Refined New York, 7¾c.

Cleveland, O., June 21.—Petroleum—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 7¾c.

Peoria, Ill., June 21.—Whisky—Unchanged at $1.08.

Cincinnati, O., June 21.—Whisky—Steady at $1.07.

New Orleans, La., June 21.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21.—Turpentine—Firm at 27¼c.

PASTEUR.

Whatever may be thought by anti-vivisectionists of M. Pasteur's treatment of other animals, there can be no doubt of his consideration for the human species. Ever since his researches on hydrophobia were published he has been deluged, it appears, with applications from persons willing to offer themselves as subjects for his experiments in inoculation. Medical students, practicing chemists, and even ladies have all expressed their willingness to be sacrificed, if so it should be, at the altar of science, and the offers have come not only from Paris, but from all parts of the world. To one and all, however, M. Pasteur has returned the same reply—that until he has fully and satisfactorily completed his experiments on animals he is unwilling to try the effect upon man. Meanwhile these final tests on animals are to take place before the commission appointed by the Government for the purpose at its present sitting.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 25c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gellert	July 17	Rhaetia	July 26
Bohemia	July 19	Wieland	July 31
Westphalia	July 24	Suevia	Aug. 2

Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N. Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts., 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

PARTIES FOR EUROPE

Should take a Brunswick Berth, in use exclusively on the INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE. These berths keep perfectly level under all conditions of weather, affording perfect rest and comfort at night, thus doing away with many of the discomforts of ocean travel. INMAN S. S. CO. (Limite), No. 1 Broadway, New York, or F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.*

Daily for Ludington, Manistee, and Frankfort at 9 a. m.

Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 8 p. m.*

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av.

*Sundays excepted.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers

Every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.

For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For tourist guide and time-card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	5:15 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st. Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible] 7:40 a m	[illegible] 8:00 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Waukesha & Oconomowoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'nel Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace and Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. eator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 115 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phild'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
NewYork, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'lmbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. ‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

VOLUME XL

THE LEADIN[G] Millinery Establishme[nt of the] Northwest, THE BEE-[HIVE] 174 & 176 Stat[e] (Opposite Palmer House) CONTINUES TO S[ELL] MILLINERY At Fabulously Low [Prices] Real Ostrich [Plumes] At $1.9[…] (Fully worth doub[le]) CONTINUATION O[F] 79c Hat [Sale] New, fresh, desirable goods [in] order to make assortment comp[lete] IT PAYS TO TRADE [AT THE] BEE-[HIVE] HEADQUARTERS [FOR] Reliable Goods at Reli[able Prices]

SELECT MO[…] EDWARD ELY [&] ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORI[TY] IN GENTLEMEN'S [FASHIONS] Ladies' Riding Ha[bits] Overgarmen[ts] AND SERVANTS' STYL[ES] Monroe-st., corner of [...] CHICAGO, ILLIN[OIS] ESTABLISHED [...]

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